November 2, 1758. NUMB. 1558.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By Captain Fitzherbert arrived here, and Captain Griffin at New-York, both from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the Head Quarters of the Imperial Army at Liezan, July 26.

GENERAL Laudohn having been to reconnoitre the Enemy's Detachment towards Glatz, brought Word that General Fouquet had, with Part of the Corps under his Command, taken Poſt at Nachey, in order to keep open a Communication between the County of Glatz and Bohemia, the reſt of his Troops being encamped at a little Diſtance from Glatz. M. Laudohn alſo obſerved the Pruſſians had formed 3 Camps, at Reinertz, Humelſdorff, and Lewin, and that the Artillery and Baggage they were ſending from their principal Camp at Konigſgratz towards Glatz, paſſed by theſe three Camps abovementioned, and that the Eſcort that had conducted them came back the ſame Way, with Convoys of Proviſions, drawn from the Magazines of Glatz. General Laudohn diſcovered one of theſe Convoys marching, conſiſting of ſome hundred Waggons of Proviſions, and endeavoured to take it; but the commanding Officers of the Troops that eſcorted it, had taken ſuch Precautions, and it was ſo advantageous a Diſpoſition, that M. Laudohn was obliged to deſiſt.

The ſame Day, the 23d, ſome Pruſſian Horſe came and reconnoitred the Situation of General Siſkowitz, who ſtill remains at Teinitz, after which they pillaged the Village of Libranitz, and then returned to their Camp at Oppotzchna.

The 24th we received Advice the King of Pruſſia had broke up his Camp at Oppotzchna, and was marched with the Troops that occupied it to that of Konigſgratz, near which City he had eſtabliſhed his Head Quarters; upon which General Laudohn immediately occupied Oppotzchna, and General Siſkowitz marched to Hohenbrack. M. Kalnocky was order'd to Niedelitz to obſerve what paſſed on the Elbe, and General Jahnus, who is poſted at Loppen, detached a Party of Croats with two Pieces of Cannon to Jaromitz, to obſerve the Enemy on that Side. The ſame Day the Pruſſians made a large Forage between Libranitz and Czernillow.

The 25th, in the Evening, we were informed that the Enemy had brought all their Baggage out of Konigſgratz into their Camp, had deſtroyed the Ovens, and were making Diſpoſitions for a ſpeedy March; whereupon M. Daun began to make proper Regulations for following them. General Laſey, with the Grenadiers, Carabineers, and ſome Detachments of Horſe, was ordered to be ready to march, as ſoon as the Pruſſians ſhould decamp; and General Kalnocky, at the ſame time, to go after and harraſs them with his Huſſars. M. Daun alſo thought fit to guard againſt a Surprize; therefore, leſt the Enemy ſhould, inſtead of a Retreat, come ſuddenly upon him, and attack him, he cauſed ſeveral Redoubts to be erected on the Wings of the Army, and took other Precautions for his Defence. His Excellency went alſo in Perſon, and reconnoitred the Enemy's Camp at Konigſgratz, and obſerving, in one of the Suburbs, a Redoubt defended with Artillery, and guarded by a Detachment, ordered it to be attacked. Col. De Vehla, who was charged therewith, took his Meaſures ſo well, that he arrived before it the 25th, at 2 in the Morning, without the Enemy's having any Notice of his Approach, and, after a General Diſcharge of their Muſquetry, his Troops fell upon the Pruſſians, Sword in Hand, and obliged them to abandon the Poſt, and fly with Precipitation.

Our People did not ſtand to make any Priſoners, but cut to Pieces all they met with; ſo that the latter left ſeveral of the Slain and Wounded in the Place; among the latter is Col. de Franckenburg. We found three Pieces of Cannon, and five Waggons of Ammunition. Our Loſs in the Affair was two Soldiers killed, and five, with an Officer, wounded. This little Expedition was followed by the Retreat of the whole Pruſſian Army, which began its March Yeſterday towards Glatz, and our light Troops immediately went in Purſuit thereof.

Prague, July 29. The Army of the Empire is gone from Brix to Dur. It is ſaid its next March will be towards Auſſig. The Generals Luzinſki and Dombaſle are near Plauen, where they will remain till they judge proper to advance into the Heart of Sileſia.

From the Head Quarters of the Combined Army of the Empire at Dutchy, July 29. Col. Torrock, who had been detached over the Elbe, having ſent a Captain with a Detachment to Sagan, in Sileſia, that Officer there ſeized on a Cheſt, wherein he found 31,000 Florins, which was juſt going to be removed to the principal Cheſt at Breſlau.

Troppau, in Sileſia, July 29. Yeſterday we received Orders to march towards Geiſſendorff, about 3 Leagues from hence. The Marquis de Ville is poſted between Neiſs and Glatz, to hinder the Pruſſians from raiſing the Contributions they have demanded. We are not in the leaſt diſturbed by the Motions of the Garriſon of Neiſs, which conſiſts of only Six Battalions of Recruits and Militia.

As we were in a State of Uncertainty with regard to the March of the Ruſſians, the General of the Saxon Troops ſent a Captain, with Orders not to return until he had ſpoke with the two Ruſſian Generals. This Officer returned the Day before Yeſterday with an Atteſtation, ſigned by thoſe Two Generals, importing, that 36,000 of their Troops were arrived at Franckfort, upon the Oder, and 16,000 in Sileſia, and that, in Eight Days, there would arrive 20,000 more; which would form an Army of 72,000 Men. It is ſaid the King of Pruſſia has ſent ſome Thouſand Men to meet them. The Captain aſſures us, that the Ruſſians have a numerous Artillery with them. Our Croats and Uhlans, who are in the Neighbourhood of Koſel, Yeſterday took from the Pruſſians 300 Oxen, and Six Waggons, laden with Baggage and Ammunition.

Dreſden, Auguſt 1. We have Advice that a Body of Ruſſian Troops has marked out a Camp in the County of Brandenbourg, near Friedberg, about 12 Leagues from Franckfort, on the Oder.

Franckfort, July 25. They write from Bohemia, that on the 20th Prince Henry of Pruſſia, with 15,000 Men, and a numerous Artillery, advanced into the Neighbourhood of Egra; that he had obliged the Generals Dombaſſe and Luzinſki to fly from their Poſts, and that on that Day the Army of the Empire was encamped near Saatz; but that ſince this unforeſeen Motion, made by Prince Henry, they had taken another Poſition at Leutmiritz.

Camp at Plauen, Auguſt 1. The Corps under General Dombaſſe arrived here the Day before Yeſterday. General Luzinſki is gone ſtill forwarder. Yeſterday Spleni's Huſſars took Poſſeſſion of Zwickow, which the Pruſſians had haſtily abandoned, as well as a ſmall Magazine of Flour. To-morrow we ſhall march to Reinchenback, and from thence to Zwickow.

Berlin, July 29. As the Conſternation is general throughout this Country, ſome favourable Relations are publiſhed, from Time to Time, to quiet the Peoples Minds. But notwithſtanding all theſe Relations, we are not eaſy. Every one perceives the Danger that threatens the State. It is true, that the King and his Miniſters take every poſſible Meaſure to prevent the Misfortunes that are ready to befal us. General Dohna is on his March to attack General Fermer on one Side, whilſt the King will fall back into Sileſia, where he will content himſelf with keeping on the Defenſive, and detach a Body of Forces to meet General Browne. But theſe Bodies of Forces cannot be conſiderable enough to contend with the numerous Armies of the Ruſſians. Beſides, who are to make Head againſt the Swedes, who are advancing in great Numbers into the Dutchy of Mecklembourg? We are informed that the Ruſſian Galleys have joined the Swediſh Squadron, and that one Part of the Deſtination of this joint Fleet, conſiſting of 40 Sail, is to ſupply the reſpective Armies with the neceſſary Subſiſtance.

Franckfort, Auguſt 4. The Retreat of the Pruſſians from Bohemia is at preſent our moſt important News. They have carried off every thing they could from Konigſgratz, which, it is ſaid, was pillaged three times in the Space of two Hours. The News of the Pruſſian Retreat having been carried to the Army of the Empire, it was immediately put in March to join Serbelloni in Saxony.

We are aſſured that Fiſcher's Troops are advanced as far as Rimbech; conſequently the Electorate of Hanover will again ſoon become the Theatre of War. 'Tis ſaid alſo, that the Body of Ruſſian Troops, under General Fermer, has joined that of General Browne.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

Whitehall, Auguſt 18.

On Wedneſday laſt a Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſs's Office, from the King's Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, with Advice of its having repaſſed the Rhine on the 10th Inſtant, and the following authentic Account of its Motions for ſome Time paſt.

From the Time that his Highneſs received the News of Prince Soubiſe's having entered the Country of Heſſe Caſſel with his Army, it appeared, either that the French Army under M. de Contades muſt be reduced to the Neceſſity of calling Prince Soubiſe to their Aſſiſtance, or that his Highneſs would be obliged to retreat.

In Hopes that Prince Iſenbourg would have been able to ſtand his Ground for ſome Time, at leaſt in Heſſe Caſſel; Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick reſolved to carry the Scene of Action to the Maeſe, in order to draw the Enemy from the Rhine, and had formed a Plan, which would have effectually anſwered the Purpoſe aforementioned, and been productive of the greateſt Conſequences for the public Service; and it was in Execution of this Plan, that his Highneſs marched to Ruremonde, towards the latter End of July. But the long and heavy Rains, which had fallen in thoſe Parts, had ſo broke the Roads, that his Progreſs was greatly retarded; and, in the mean Time, his Highneſs was informed of the Defeat of Prince Iſenbourg's Corps near Caſſel. Whereby the Enemy opened to themſelves the Poſſeſſion of the Weſer, in caſe they purſued their Advantage, and conſequently might in Weſtphalia, on any Side they pleaſed. In this Situation, his Highneſs had no other Option, but a Victory over the French, or to repaſs the Rhine: In the firſt he was repeatedly diſappointed, by the Backwardneſs of the French to ſtand an Engagement; and as it was dangerous to remain long in a Poſition, where he had the French on one Wing, and on the other the Fortreſs of Gueldre (of which the Garriſon had been conſiderably reinforced) as well as ſeveral other Poſts within Reach of obſtructing the Convoys, and Subſiſtance of the Army, beſides the Poſſibility of the Engliſh Troops from Embden being prevented from joining the Army, in caſe Time ſhould be left M. Soubiſe to think of intercepting them; his Highneſs reſoved to march back to the Rhine, which was accordingly executed with the greateſt Succeſs, in the Manner contained in the following Relation.

Relation of the March of the King's Army from Hellenrad, near Ruremonde, to the Rhine.

On the 28th of July the Army moved ſtill nearer the Maeſe, and encamped between Ruremonde and Schwalm; the Head-Quarters were fixed at Hellenrad. On that Day Advice was received there of the Action that had paſſed the 23d in Heſſe Caſſel. The Enemy having ſhewn themſelves upon our Left, and taken Poſſeſſion of Bruggen, the Duke ſent the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick with Orders to diſlodge them from thence, and to make himſelf Maſter of the Town, which was done with Succeſs, the next Day. No Doubt was made, but that the Enemy would move towards us, but they ſo well covered the Motions of their Army, by Detachments of Light Troops, that we had but imperfect Notions thereof. In Part however we were informed of them, and the Duke gueſſed at the reſt, inſomuch that having marched on the Night between the firſt and ſecond of Auguſt, towards Dulcken, he found the Enemy likewiſe on their Way, to the ſame Place from Dalem. M. de Cantades, who probably did not expect his Highneſs there, choſe rather to go back and take up his former Camp at Dalem, than to give Battle. It was the general Opinion, that there would have been an Engagement the next Day. The allied Army was under Arms, on the 3d, very early in the Morning, and made a Motion for advancing towards the Enemy, but it appeared from the Motions we ſaw them make upon our coming on, that they would again avoid coming to an Action. His Serene Highneſs had Reaſons that induced him not to loſe Time in purſuing an Enemy that was determined not to fight. He made therefore, at Eight in the Morning, Diſpoſitions for the March to Wachtendonck. The Prince of Holſtein, with the Pruſſians, compoſed the Rear Guard; the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick marched with the Van Guard, to force the Poſt of Wachtendonck. That Place, as is well known, is an Iſland ſurrounded by the Niers, of a very difficult Approach, though without Fortifications. The Hereditary Prince not being able immediately to get down the Bridges the Enemy had drawn up, without giving them Time to recollect themſelves, entered the River, paſſed it with ſome Grenadiers, who followed his Example, and drove the Enemy away with their Bayonets. Afterwards at Sun-ſet all the Army paſſed the Bridges of Wachtendonck, excepting only the Baggage, which marched on during the whole Night, and the Rear Guard, which covered that March. The Army marched onwards the 4th, to Rhenbergen, ſo little harraſſed by the Enemy, that not a ſingle Troop of them came in Sight. That Evening News was brought, that M. de Chevert had paſſed the Lippe with 12 or 14 Battalions, and ſeveral Squadrons, in order to join the Garriſon of Weſel, and then fall upon the Corps encamped at Meer, under Lieutenant General Imhoff. There was not a Moment's Doubt, but that Attack would be made the next Day. His Serene Highneſs could have wiſhed to have reinforced General Imhoff; but the Men were too much fatigued to begin another March the ſame Evening; and the extraordinary overflowing of the Rhine, which rendered the Bridge at the Rees impaſſable, was an additional Difficulty. So M. Imhoff had no Reſource but in his own good Conduct, and the inexpreſſible Bravery of his Troops, conſiſting of 6 Battalions, and 4 Squadrons, much weakened by different Detachments made from them. But the Hand of Providence ſo viſibly ſeconded the Efforts of that Handful of Men, that, after a ſharp Engagement, they gained a compleat Victory over an Enemy, who was triple the Number. The Enemy was drove under the Cannon of Weſel, and the Field of Battle was covered with their Dead. Ten Pieces of Cannon were taken from them, and a Number of Priſoners of the moſt conſiderable Rank. To-day General Wangenheim paſſed the Rhine with ſeveral Battalions and Squadrons to reinforce M. Imhoff, and put him in a Condition to make the utmoſt Advantage of a Victory as compleat as it is glorious to the Arms of His Majeſty, and his Allies. The Army marched to Santen, where they have juſt pitched their Camp this 6th of Auguſt.

When the Army arrived at Ryhnberg, his Highneſs intended to have paſſed the Rhine there, which would have been attended with ſeveral Advantages; but the prodigious Flood in the River, occaſioned by the continual Rains, had made it overflow to ſuch a Degree, that the Shore was inacceſſible; and the ſame Reaſon made it impoſſible to make uſe of the Bridges at Rees. It was therefore found neceſſary to march further down, and in the Night between the 8th and 9th, a Bridge was laid over the River at Griethuyſen.

The Enemy had prepared four Boats of a particular Invention to deſtroy it, which were coming down the River from Weſel, but they were all taken on the Morning of the 9th, by ſome armed Barks we had upon the River, before they could put their Deſign in Execution. The ſame Morning, about Day-break, the Army began to paſs, and the Diſpoſition his Serene Highneſs was pleaſed to make for paſſing it was as follows: Four Squadrons of Dragoons, the Baggage of the Quarters, the Sick of the Army, and the heavy Artillery, the Army in four Diviſions, the Baggage of the Army and the Rear Guard, which is upon this Occaſion very ſtrong. The Paſſage was entirely compleated on the 10th, the laſt of the Rear Guard paſſing over about 10 o' Clock without any Interruption from the Enemy. Prince Ferdinand has received a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, acquainting him that his Grace, with all the Engliſh Troops, except Lieutenant-General Campbell's Regiment of Dragoons, was at Lingen the 8th Inſtant, in their Way to Coepsfeldt; and Lieutenant-General Imhoff, with eleven Battalions, and ten Squadrons, is arrived at Bockholt, which being but one forced March from Coepsfeldt, his Junction with the Corps of Engliſh Troops becomes certain.

Before the Paſſage of the Rhine his Highneſs received from Lieutenant-General Imhoff, the following Relation of his Engagement with M. de Chevert. The Conſternation of the French in that Affair was ſo great, and their Flight

so precipitate, that 2000 Muſkets were gathered from the Ground over which they fled. [*This Relation is deferred.*]

By the Brig John, Capt. Boulton, arrived here from Liverpool; and the Harriot Packet, Capt. Bonnell, at New-York, in 37 Days from Falmouth, we have the following Advices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

"*Whitehall, September* 8. The day before yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's office, with letters from Mr. Mitchell, his Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, now at the Pruſſian army on the frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of Auguſt, confirming the account of the victory obtained by his Pruſſian Majeſty over the Ruſſian army on the 25th paſt, and with the following general relation of that important event.

"On the 22d the King arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the way of Ziebigen, with the reinforcement which he brought from Sileſia. In the two laſt marches his Majeſty was on the ſame ſide of the river as the Ruſſians; but they did not interrupt his march.

"On the 21ſt in the morning, his Majeſty went with his huſſars to Count Dohna's camp, and was followed that night by the remainder of his corps, ſo that the whole army was aſſembled at Gorgas the 22d at ſeven o'clock in the morning; and the junction being made, they marched on at ten o'clock at night.

"On the 23d his Majeſty cauſed a bridge to be thrown over the Oder at Gataviſe; which was done with ſo much diſpatch that the whole army paſſed the river the ſame day, and his Majeſty took up his quarters at Golaſſan.

"On the 24th the King let the army, which was very much fatigued with the long and toilſome march they had made, reſt till one o'clock in the afternoon, after which he marched to Dirtmitzel, where he encamped, and made his diſpoſitions for attacking the enemy the next day.

"On the 25th the army marched in four columns, three of infantry, and one of cavalry, Lieutenant General Manteuffel, at the head of ten battalions, forming the vanguard; and tho' they were obliged to croſs the little river Mitzel over one ſingle bridge, the whole arrived in preſence of the enemy at eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed in order of battle.

"The action began at nine o'clock near the village of Zorndorff, and laſted till ſeven o clock at night. The fire of the artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the end. The Ruſſian infantry made a great reſiſtance, ſo far as to render the action for ſome time doubtful on our left, where their right wing endeavouring to improve its advantage, Lieutenant General Seidlitz haſtened up thither at the head of his own regiment of the Gardes du corps and the Gendarmes, and after having routed the Ruſſian cavalry which covered it, he fell upon the infantry, broke them, and recovered the affair. The Ruſſians, forced at laſt to quit the field of battle, formed themſelves into a hollow ſquare, in order to cover the remaining part of their baggage, and paſſed the night in that poſition. The King alſo remained that night on the field of battle with his whole army, and took the neceſſary meaſures to improve his advantage.

"The 26th his majeſty advanced again towards the enemy, and the cannonading was renewed, but it did not laſt long, for the enemy was forced to continue their retreat, abandoning their artillery, and a great number of colours, ſtandards, &c. The King did not give them time to recover, but cauſed them to be harraſſed on all ſides during the whole day; and the ſlaughter was very great. For however deſirous his Majeſty was to prevent the effuſion of ſo much blood, the cruelties of all ſorts committed by the enemy, and the ſight of all the villages round about, which the Ruſſians had ſet on fire, had irritated the ſoldiers to ſuch a degree, that it was almoſt impoſſible to put a ſtop to their fury. However, a number of priſoners have been taken, amongſt whom are ſeveral general officers, viz. Generals de Soltikoff, de Chernichew, Manteuffel, Tieremhauſen, Chivers. &c. General Brown, the ſecond in command, having refuſed quarter, was killed by the Pruſſian dragoons, and the fate of his highneſs Prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the enemy's own confeſſion, ſeveral others of their generals are killed.

"The King being unwilling to require more from his infantry, without giving them ſome reſt, made them encamp on the 26th in the evening, and ordered his cavalry and huſſars to continue to purſue and harraſs the enemy, and on the 27th his Majeſty marched as far as Tamſel.

"General Fermer is in the moſt critical ſituation, being in want of proviſions and ammunition, and obliged to retreat before our victorious army, the vanguard whereof, commanded by Prince Maurice d'Anhalt Deſſau, gives him no manner of reſt, ſo that it is impoſſible to ſay how he will accompliſh his retreat.

"The ſlaughter of the enemy has been very great, and if they had not ſullied their bravery by horrid exceſſes, we ſhould with the greater pleaſure have done them the juſtice, which is due to the firmneſs and courage of their infantry.

"We have already taken their military cheſt, containing about nine hundred thouſand rubles,* ſeventy three pieces of cannon, and a great number of ſtandards and colours.

"We compute our loſs at about ſix hundred killed, and not eleven hundred wounded; among the firſt are two of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Aids de Camp. And we return thanks to God, who has ſo viſibly protected us on this important occaſion, in preſerving his Majeſty's precious life, for which the whole army has ſo often trembled.

"The further detail of this great event will be given as ſoon as poſſible, our time being too much taken up at this juncture to enter into more particulars."

* A ruble is valued at 4s. 6d. ſterling.

[End of the London Gazette Extraordinary.]

Berlin, Aug. 19. We have the diſagreeable news that on the 15th inſtant the Ruſſians bombarded Cuſtrin (a city of Brandeburg on the Oder, and Capital of the dutchy of that name) in ſo terrible a manner, that almoſt every church and public edifice in the place, and about 700 houſes, were reduced to aſhes; notwithſtanding which, the garriſon and townſmen remain firm in their reſolution not to open the gates, and to run the hazard of being ſtormed, in hopes of holding out till the King's army comes up to their aſſiſtance.

Auguſt 22. The Ruſſians continue the bombardment of the fortreſs of Cuſtrin, but with leſs vigour than at firſt, and without any ſucceſs. The three batteries of cannon which they have opened are too far from the place to make any breach; and the cannon of the beſieged, carrying much farther than thoſe of the enemies, have already twice diſmounted them. One of the enemies parties advanced to Scwheldt, but finding that town well provided, retired without attempting any thing.

Coesfeld, Auguſt 25. The Duke of Marlborough had on the 20th of this month a long conference with Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, relating to the future operations of the campaign, which thoſe two Generals reſolved to puſh with all poſſible vigour. The firſt object of their attention is to prevent the junction of the Prince de Soubiſe with the Marquis de Contades; and it was with this view that the army put in march the ſame day towards the Dutchy of Munſter. The Engliſh troops form a ſeparate corps, but ſubordinate to Prince Ferdinand, who will diſpoſe of them, in concert with the Duke their chief, as occaſions require. 'Tis thought the Prince of Iſenbourg will join the grand army, as ſoon as poſſible.

Dreſden, (in Germany) Auguſt 21. In the night of the 16th inſtant the Auſtrians made an attempt to take poſſeſſion of the hills at Koolberg, near Pirna; a poſt which would have been very advantageous for them, becauſe from thence they might have diſtinguiſhed all the diſpoſitions made by the Pruſſians in their camp at Dippoliſwalde; but Prince Henry having timely notice of their deſign, ſent two regiments of horſe to reinforce that poſt, and behind them erected a battery of field pieces. Towards eleven o'clock a body of about 2000 Croats attacked theſe hills with great vigour, which was obliged to retire, after loſing near 300 men, moſt of which were taken off by the maſked battery belonging to the Pruſſians, who have ſince fortified that poſt in ſuch a manner, with grenadiers and artillery, that the Auſtrians have made no further attempt to become maſters of it.

Hamburgh, (in Denmark) Auguſt 25. The Swedes have abandoned Roſtock, the capital of Mecklenbourg; but carried off with them, as hoſtages, two members of the body of nobleſſe of that dutchy.

Geraw, (in Germany, in the Circle of the Upper-Rhine) Auguſt 25. There are now near Dreſden about 70,000 Auſtrians, including the troops of the empire, who ſurround the army of Prince Henry. We this moment received advice that General Haddick occupies the Elbe near Torgau, from whence he has diſlodged five Pruſſian regiments.

From the head quarters of the allied army at Coesfeld, Auguſt 31. In conſequence of the plan of operations agreed upon between the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Ferdinand for the remainder of the campaign, the army extends ſo far as to command the whole country from Munſter to the Weſer, over which we ſhall ſoon have two bridges. Notwithſtanding the badneſs of the roads, occaſioned by the late heavy rains, our magazines are almoſt formed. The troops are in good condition, and in high ſpirits; and both the Engliſh and Hanoverians wiſh for nothing ſo much as to come to an immediate engagement with the French, which in all probability will ſoon happen after the armies are again put in motion.

Dreſden (in Saxony) Aug. 31. *Prince Henry of Pruſſia having been joined by* 10,000 *men from the main army of obſervation, we are in very little danger here; in the mean time his Royal Highneſs's troops are encamped near Dippolſwalde, waiting an advantageous opportunity to engage the Enemy.*

By letters from Breſlau, we have an account, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, with a powerful body of horſe, was arrived within a day's march of that place; and that immediately after he had joined the reſt of his troops, deſigned to attack the Auſtrians under General Daun, which, according to ſeveral accounts from his camp, conſiſted of 60,000 *men, including huſſars, &c. ſo that an engagement might ſpeedily be expected.*

Hanover, Sept. 2. We have letters from the allied army under Prince Ferdinand and the Duke of Marlborough, near Coesfeld, on the Rhine, that the French army under General Contades expected daily to be joined by the Prince Soubiſe's troops from Caſſel, as alſo a body of Saxons; but that the allies were watching their motions ſo narrowly, that it was expected they would not at preſent hazard a battle till they were reinforced.

Vienna, Sept. 2. The letters arrived yeſterday from General Daun's quarters mention that General Laudohn, who was marching for Sileſia with his huſſars, was to be immediately followed by the main army, in order to meet and give battle to the Pruſſians, who, to the number of 30,000, were poſted on this ſide of Hirchfield, to harraſs them in their march to Sileſia,

Hambourg, Aug. 25. The Hanoverian miniſtry, who lately retired to Stade, are returned to Hanover.

Hambourg, Sept. 8. According to our laſt Advices received here concerning the Ruſſian Army, after the battle of the 25th of Auguſt, they retired between Camin and Wretz, and poſted themſelves very advantageouſly on ſome riſing Grounds, where their General got together a great Number of Stragglers. The 31ſt they removed from that Camp, directing their March by Blumenberg, and went to encamp between Maſſin and Landſberg. The Pruſſian Army having decamped from Tamſel the 1ſt of September, proceeded to Blumenberg; and the ſame Day General Malachowſky, at the Head of a large Body of Light Troops, overtook the Rear-guard of the Ruſſians, killed a great Number of them, and took three more Pieces of Cannon. Theſe Advices add, that General Fermer the next Day ordered moſt of the heavy Baggage of his Army to be burnt, in order to make his Retreat with more Speed.

LONDON.

Sept. 2. We have advice by this day's mail from Genoa, that an expreſs paſſed through that city, diſpatched by the court of Madrid to that of Turin, with the news of the death of the Queen of Spain. She was an Infanta of Portugal; was born the 4th of December 1711, and on the 19th of Jan. 1729 eſpouſed to Ferdinand VI. the preſent King of Spain.

The combined ſquadrons of Ruſſia and Sweden, after lying ſome days off Copenhagen, ſuddenly diſappeared, and by the laſt advices were cruiſing in the Baltic, between the Iſlands of Bornholm and Gothian.

Lord Anſon has not left the fleet in the bay, as was reported, nor is expected to return home for ſome time.

The petition printed in the Amſterdam Gazette of the 16th ult. and tranſlated into the London papers, ſaid to be preſented to the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, by the inſurers of London, touching the captures of Dutch veſſels to or from St. Euſtatia, is a Dutch forgery, no ſuch petition having been preſented here.

Sept. 5. The King of Pruſſia, before he ſet out from Bohemia, wrote to his miniſters of ſtate at Berlin, That he had heard they were packing up, in order to remove further from the dangers, which they apprehended threatened that city; that they need not be afraid, as he was in hopes, thro' the aſſiſtance of Divine Providence, to ſtrike ſuch a blow amongſt his enemies ſoon, as would relieve him, and ſurprize all Europe.---The next news they heard from him, to their great ſurprize, was, that he had tranſported an army of 15,000 men in waggons, and behind the cavalry, to Cuſtrin, 50 German miles, equal to 229 Engliſh miles, in nine days, and was going to engage the Ruſſians.---

The expreſs ſent by the King of Pruſſia to Berlin, with an account of his important victory over the Ruſſians, entered Berlin preceded by 60 poſtilions.

Monſ. de Contades, commander in chief of the French army in Germany, has detached 15 battalions of infantry to reinforce the troops on their coaſt.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, at the head of the Engliſh troops, attacked a part of the Prince de Soubiſe's army, and has taken and killed 1500 of them.

We hear that a fleet of upwards of 20 men of war will ſpeedily be fitted out to ſail up the Baltic, upon a ſecret expedition.

The King of Pruſſia, after the battle of Cuſtrin, purſued the Ruſſians with eighty ſquadrons of horſe.

Some fortifications along the coaſt of Suſſex are ordered to be repaired, and ſome armed veſſels to be ſtationed upon that coaſt, to prevent any ſurprize from the enemy.

September 9. Some private letters adviſe, that the Pruſſians purſued the Ruſſians three days after the battle, and that the latter had not loſt leſs than 25,000 men. That on their retreat towards Poland, they found their bridges broken down; and that 400 waggons, going with proviſions to their camp, were cut off; ſo that their ſituation was moſt deplorable. Theſe letters add, that three princes of Ruſſia are taken priſoners; and the whole Ruſſian army was ſo effectually diſperſed, that not a ſingle company was to be found together.

In a letter from an Officer in the King of Pruſſia's army, we have the following liſt of the killed and wounded.

PRUSSIANS.

2 Generals, 2 Aids de Camp, and 560 men killed. 1082 men wounded.

RUSSIANS.

General Brown killed. 18,000 men killed. 7 General Officers taken priſoners. 1700 men priſoners. 17 colours and ſtandards, with 73 cannon.

The caſh in the military cheſt amounted to 200,000 l. ſterling; a great number of waggons, and all their ammunition taken; the purſuit laſted three days, and when the expreſs came away the Ruſſians were entirely ſurrounded; and therefore it is judged very few of them will ever return home.

By the laſt Dutch mail ſome of our Turkey merchants have received letters from Conſtantinople, importing that the Turks were juſt ready for a rupture with the Ruſſian empire. Vaſt quantities of all ſorts of Ammunition have been embarked on the Black ſea.

The laſt Bruſſels Gazette gives out that the Prince of Soubiſe has joined the Marquis de Contades; and that, by this junction of the two French armies, the communication between Prince Ferdinand's army and the corps under the Prince of Iſenbourg is cut off. But this account is falſe or premature.

According to the accounts in the Dutch papers, the Marquis de Contades has paſſed the Lippe at Doriſten, and was at Recklinhauſen, on the ſouth ſide of that river. This is fairly getting out of Prince Ferdinand's way; the head quarters of the allies being at Coesfeld, thirty miles N. of Recklinhauſen; and from Dulmen, where the allies have an advanced corps, we may reckon about twenty miles to the French camp, the river Lippe between them.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, September 7.

"Letters from Guernſey adviſe, that Commodore Lord Howe was off that iſland laſt Saturday noon, ſteering to the ſouthward; ſo that in all probability he is gone to Granville.

"There is a running report here, that Lord Anſon in the Bay has taken three rich Martinico men, and three French men of war."

By letters from Stockholm we learn, that they are repairing in all haſte the fortifications of the city and harbour of Gottenburg, the Government apprehending that before the preſent troubles are over, the Danes may caſt a longing eye on that important place, or an Engliſh fleet pay it a viſit, to reward the Swedes for the unnatural zeal to forward the deſigns of Ruſſia and France.

By a private letter from Dreſden, dated the 20th of Auguſt, we are informed, that in the night of the 17th the Auſtrians propoſed to attack the whole chain of the Pruſſian poſts at once, but were ſo gallantly received at the two firſt, that after a fruitleſs attempt, that laſted an hour, they began to retreat on the appearance of a ſtrong corps of cavalry, and by endeavouring to avoid them, expoſed themſelves to a maſked battery, by which ſeveral hundreds of Croats and Pandours were deſtroyed.

Some letters from Vienna intimate, that the principal buſineſs of Count Kevenhuller, who came thither lately from Paris, was to inform the court, that the French find it abſolutely impoſſible to recruit their army in Germany, and therefore expect that his Imperial Majeſty will exert his authority to enable them to raiſe men in all parts of the Empire, as the French forces act entirely as auxiliaries to the Germanic Body.

We are informed that the States General have given up the diſpute in relation to their veſſels carrying French property, to or from the French Iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to make a preſent of 500 l. to the Captains Amherſt and Edgecumbe, who jointly brought the news of the taking of Cape-Breton; and to order a further ſum to each of thoſe gentlemen, to purchaſe a ſword and ring.

September 12. *Two Holland mails are juſt arrived, which bring letters from Liege, adviſing, that the Prince of Iſenbourg, commander of the Heſſian troops, having received ſome large reinforcements, had attacked a corps of the army of the Prince de Soubiſe, and gained a conſiderable advantage.*

They write from Dreſden, that M. Daun ſeemed to have laid aſide his plan of relieving Saxony, and was marching towards Sileſia.

Letters from Hamburgh pretend that all the archieves of Pruſſia, Pomerania, of the Marche of Brandebourg, and even thoſe of Berlin, were deſtroyed by the bombardment of Cuſtrin.

When the Ruſſians raiſed the ſiege of Cuſtrin, to join the main body of their army, they found a great part of the country round laid under water (by means of ſome ſluices which the governor of the place had the command of) and it being in the middle of the night, great numbers of them were drowned.

The Swedes began to march the 27th ult. with deſign

GEORGE SMITH, intending for England in about ten Days, deſires all thoſe indebted to him, on an open or Book Account, to come and pay their reſpective Ballances: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are requeſted immediately to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

to penetrate into the Ukraine-Marche, and join the Ruſſians and Auſtrians in the heart of Brandebourg; but their plan of operations will be entirely confounded by the glorious victory gained over the Ruſſians.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Auguſt 29.

"To-morrow there will be a Thankſgiving in all our churches, for the victory gained by his Majeſty over the Ruſſians. General Romanzow no ſooner heard of the defeat of the Ruſſian army, than he abandoned Schweldt, and retired towards Konigſberg, in the New Marche; ſo that we hope all the King's dominions will ſoon be delivered of the Ruſſians. They acknowledge having loſt 18,000 men. The number of priſoners increaſes hourly. On our ſide, there were 563 men killed, and 1082 wounded. In the number of the firſt are Meſſieurs Froideville, and de Ziethen, Major-generals of cavalry, as well as the young Count de Schwerin, and M. d'Oppen, the King's aid-de-camps. We had 85 officers wounded, amongſt whom are the Generals de Forcade, Kahlden, and Bulow.

"Count Dohna continues in purſuit of the Ruſſians, while another detachment is gone to oppoſe the progreſs of General Laudohn in Low Luſatia."

We are told from Utrecht, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick had received poſitive orders from the courts of London and Berlin to ſeek opportunities for engaging the French.

We hear from Hamburgh, that the Daniſh army are for the preſent in quarters of cantonment; but are ſo diſpoſed that they may very ſpeedily be aſſembled, which it is thought will have ſome influence on the operations of the Ruſſian fleet, where the ſcurvy is ſaid to prevail, and to make dreadful havock amongſt the ſailors.

Cutters are daily going and coming from the fleet commanded by Lord Anſon, and by the laſt we hear they are all well.

Private letters from France ſay, that all perſons whatſoever are forbid to talk of news, on pain of being ſent to the Baſtile,

By the Portugueze ſhip arrived at Liſbon from Bengal there is advice, that Admiral Pocock was well with his ſquadron at Madraſs the 11th of March, and expected to be joined by Commodore Stevens every day.

According to a letter received at the Hague, from an officer of diſtinction in the Pruſſian army, the Ruſſian General Fermer thought the poſt he had taken, two miles from Cuſtrin, inacceſſible, having a mountain on one ſide, a wood on the other, and a moraſs in front. The Pruſſians made their attack through the wood, which they forced with incredible difficulty, the Ruſſian infantry making an obſtinate defence. The paſſage once opened, their cavalry gave way at the firſt attack, and the foot being left uncovered, a dreadful ſlaughter enſued.

September 14. It is ſaid that the Inſtructions to Commodore Lord Howe, and Gen. Bligh, are renewed for ſix Weeks, and that they have therewith a diſcretionary Power granted them.

While his Pruſſian Majeſty was taking the neceſſary Meaſures to drive the Ruſſians out of his Dominions, the Auſtrians, under General Laudohn, penetrated into the Lower Luſace, where they plundered and burnt all the open Towns and Villages, with as much Inhumanity as the Ruſſians; but have been ſince driven out by a Detachment from the King's Army, and ſome Hundreds of them made Priſoners.

As ſmall as the Loſs of the Pruſſians appears to be, in this amazing Victory, Part of it was occaſioned by an unlucky Miſtake; the Horſe under General Seidlitz, not diſtinguiſhing the Blue Uniforms of the Pruſſian Regiments of Kalkein and Bevern from the Green, in which the Ruſſian Infantry are cloathed, fired upon them, by which Accident there were a great many killed and wounded. Notice has been given to the Ruſſian Priſoners, that if their Countrymen continue their bloody Barbarities in Pruſſia, Repriſals (however unwillingly) will be made upon them.

The Spaniſh Admiral, Reggio, ſailed from Cadiz the 3d of laſt Month with eleven Ships of the Line, and eight Frigates; and as he ſteered his Courſe Weſtward, 'tis ſuppoſed he is gone out to meet ſome Spaniſh Weſt-India Fleet, and convoy it home, or elſe to lie in wait for our Fleet homeward bound from Jamaica, and other Sugar Colonies, and attack it, as Auxiliaries to France, without any previous Declaration of War.

Sept. 16. Thurſday Night the King was pleaſed to appoint Major General Amherſt to be Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Forces in North America, and Colonel of the Royal American Regiment. General Abercrombie comes home.

We hear His Majeſty has appointed the Hon. Col. Gage to be a Brigadier General in America.

His Majeſty's ſhip Renown has brought into Portſmouth a French Frigate of 22 Guns.

A Letter from the Pruſſian Army, on the Frontiers of Poland, dated the 30th ult. has this Paragraph: "By the beſt Calculations we can make, the Number of the Enemy ſlain, in the late Engagement, and ſince, amounts to between 22 and 23,000 Men. A prodigious Number! but it is not to be wondered at, when I aſſure you, that the Pruſſian Cannon were ſo well ſerved, and the Ruſſians ſtood their Ground with ſuch Reſolution and Firmneſs for ſeven or eight Hours together, that whole Lines of them were ſtruck down at once, and lay on the Ground as it were in Rows like Graſs that is mowed."

We hear the Bomb Veſſels, put into Commiſſion, are ordered to be got ready with the utmoſt Expedition, and they are buſy at Woolwich in filling Carcaſſes.

The large Men of War, with the late French Garriſon of Louiſbourg, are arrived at Plymouth.

We have the following Particulars from Berlin, dated September 2, reſpecting the foregoing Battle, viz.

That, "Moſt of the Troops which the King carried from Sileſia paſſed by Frankfort on the Oder on the 28th paſt, in their Way to Luſatia, where they are already arrived. Each of the common Men had upwards of 200 Rubles [45 l. ſterling] in his Pocket, the King having diſtributed among the Troops, to reward their Bravery, all the ready Money found upon the Ruſſians, except a certain Sum which he gave to the Inhabitants of Cuſtrin, to enable them to rebuild their Houſes.

That juſt as the Battle was beginning, the King took a pair of Colours in his Hands, and, addreſſing himſelf to his Men, ſaid: *My Lads, the Moment is now come when we muſt fight for our Country, to protect it from that Ruin with which it is threatened.* It is eaſy to conceive what an Effect ſuch a Speech would have upon the Minds of the Soldiers, who burnt with Deſire to revenge the Devaſtation they beheld all round them.

That the Day before the Battle, the King had intercepted a Courier, diſpatched by Count Daun to General Fermer, wherein he told him 'that the King was marching to him [Fermer] doubtleſs to attack him; and deſired him to be on his Guard againſt this cunning Enemy, whom he did not ſufficiently know, and, rather than ſtand his Ground, to retreat till he [Daun] ſhould ſtrike the Blow he meditated in Saxony, where he would ſoon be.' The Day after the Battle, the King ſent back the Courier with a Letter written in the ſame Cypher as the other, and containing theſe Words: 'You was much in the Right, Marſhal, to apprize General Fermer to be on his Guard againſt the cunning Enemy; and to tell him that he did not know him ſo well as you did. He ſtood his Ground, and has been drubbed.'

"That the Death of General Brown is a great Loſs to the Ruſſians. It was he who made the Diſpoſitions of the Battle. And,

"That the broken Remains of the Ruſſians are ſcampering along the Warte, towards Poland. They have no Bridges to paſs that River, and our People are ſtill in Purſuit of them. Many Waggons of the Enemy's Baggage are left in the Marſhes."

NEW-YORK, October 30.

The 14th Inſtant, a Party of French and Indians came down almoſt oppoſite Saraghtoga, where ſome of them croſſed the River, killed and ſcalped a Waggoner, and captivated another: They were inſtantly purſued by a Party of Rangers, from that Poſt, under the Command of Capt. Kennedy, but they went off precipitately, and in ſuch Diſorder, that they left a great many Things behind them, with as much Bread as would ſerve a Hundred Men. Capt. Kennedy thinks there could not be leſs than 150 of the Enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

As we have not Room to inſert any more Articles at Length this Week from the Engliſh Prints, it is hoped the following Extracts, from the New-York Gazette, will be agreeable to our Readers, viz.

"That there were great Rejoicings throughout all England upon the Reduction of Cape-Breton, the News of which they received the 18th Day of Auguſt: That his Majeſty was addreſſed on the Occaſion by moſt of the Corporations in England: That the eleven Stand of Colours taken at Louiſbourg, with thoſe taken at Cherburg by Commodore Howe, were carried in Proceſſion thro' the Streets of London, in the Midſt of the moſt joyful Acclamations of the Inhabitants, and lodged for a while in St. Paul's Cathedral: That an Expreſs was arrived from the Duke of Marlborough, now in Germany, acquainting, that his Grace being informed that a Party of French, to the Amount of 1100, were eſcorting a great Quantity of Stores for the Uſe of the French Army, his Grace detached a Party of Engliſh Troops after them, who came up with, and defeated them, and took the whole Convoy, conſiſting of 250,000 Livres, 160 Oxen, 90 Horſes laden with Proviſion, 300 Sacks of Flour, 23 Gold Watches, alſo three Couriers, with Letters to M. de Contades, ordering him to ſend back 30,000 Men to France, as a general Inſurrection was apprehended: That the Turks were on the Eve of a War with the Ruſſians; and ſome Accounts are, that it was already declared: That the Ruſſian Fleet was ordered immediately home, and in Conſequence thereof had took Leave of the Swediſh Fleet to return to Cronſtadt: That Prince Ferdinand had received Orders from the Courts of London and Berlin, to uſe his beſt Endeavours to fight the French Army, ſo that the News of a Battle between the Armies may reaſonably very ſpeedily be expected: That Prince Henry ſtill holds his own againſt the Auſtrians, and the Army of the Empire: That Commodore Howe, after leaving Cherburg, ſailed for the Coaſt of Britany, and landed all his Troops on the 4th of September, in the Bay of St. Lunaire, near St. Maloes, which Place he intended to have beſieged, but was prevented by the extreme Badneſs of the Weather: That after he had deſtroyed about twenty Ships, and ſeveral Batteries on the Coaſt, he marched on the 9th to St. Gilders, from whence going too far up the Country, his Forces were ſurprized by ten Thouſand Regulars, who got together to oppoſe them: That upon this they marched back, and by the Time Two Thirds were re-imbarked, the other Third was attacked by the Enemy: That our Grenadiers fought as long as their Ammunition laſted, making great Slaughter among the French; and that in this Encounter we had eleven Officers killed, among which was Major-General Drury, who was the ſecond in Command, Forty-four taken Priſoners, with the Loſs alſo of about Six Hundred common Men killed, wounded, and taken Priſoners, among the latter were four Captains of Men of War, viz. Rowley, Preſton, Elphinſtone, and -------- (not recollected:) That the Fleet afterwards returned to Portſmouth, where they were preparing with all poſſible Speed for another Expedition: That Prince Edward was in good Health, and intended to have the other Knock at them.-------That the Lizard Sloop of War had fallen in with a large Fleet of Dutch and French Merchantmen, laden with Ammunition for Breſt; that ſhe took three of the Dutchmen, and drove the reſt on Shore, and with the Help of two or three more Engliſh Veſſels, who came to her Aſſiſtance, blew up one of the French Frigates, the others are aſhore: That it was apprehended, if the Dutch continue to aſſiſt the French, our Men of War and Privateers will have Orders to take all Dutchmen without Exception: That great Unanimity prevails in the Councils at Home; and that the Miniſtry is greatly beloved by all Parties: That the High Court of Admiralty in England are condemning the Dutch Veſſels carried in, with their Cargoes, ſeveral of which were up for Sale. And that five or ſix Thouſand Men are immediately to be draughted and ſent over to North-America, there to be under the Command of General Amherſt, with all his Majeſty's other Forces in this Part of the World, he being appointed Commander in Chief."------

A Letter from Plymouth, September 18, ſays, that Lord Howe, with his Fleet, had left the Sound that Morning for Portſmouth; that the ſame Day Admiral Saunders, with a Number of Men of War, arrived there; that Lord Anſon was gone up the Channel; and that it was ſaid the Remainder of the Ruſſian Army had laid down their Arms, and obliged themſelves not to ſerve againſt His Pruſſian Majeſty during the War.

On Friday laſt arrived here a Brig, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, but taken by the Privateer Spry, Capt. Spring, of this Port, on her Paſſage home from Port-au-Prince. The Spry had likewiſe taken two other Brigs from the ſame Place, bound to Rhode-Iſland, and ordered them here, but they are not yet come up. She had alſo taken two French Schooners, one with ſome Rum on board, and the other laden with Dry Goods; and had retaken Captain Ogilvie, in a Snow from New-York for St. Chriſtophers, and ſent her to Providence.

By Capt. Henderſon from Louiſburgh, there is Advice that General Wolfe was gone to England with Admiral Boſcawen: That the Fleet under Admiral Hardy, which had been at Gaſpey (and on board which was that General, with a Number of His Majeſty's Troops) had laid waſte the French Coaſt for about 160 Miles, by which they ſuffered prodigiouſly in their Fiſheries, &c. That it was generally believed at Louiſburgh, that there were not leſs than 17000 Cattle on the Iſland of St. John's; that it was reckoned one of the richeſt Spots in North-America; and that our People were going to build a ſtrong Fort there, and plant on it a Number of Cannon, 24 Pounders.

A Gentleman at Louiſburgh writes his Friend here, that he was juſt returned from a Cruize, and had brought in with him the Inhabitants of Labrador, an Inlet near Louiſburgh; where he took two Schooners, and two Shallops, in which was ſome Wine, and other Things.

A Gentleman, who left Ray's Town on Thurſday, the 19th ult. informs us, that it was thought General Forbes would leave that Place for Loyalhanning the Sunday following; and that a great Number of Waggons had come in with Proviſions; but can give no further Account of the Action at Loyalhanning, the Officer not being returned that the General had ſent up to bring the Particulars of that Affair.

The Captains Boyd and Styles are arrived at Liverpool from this Port.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Four Friends, Joſeph Sylveſter, from R. Iſland.
----------Betſey, John Attwood, from Louiſburgh.
Sloop Snow Bird, Richard Gardner, from New-York.
Snow Sadler, William Fitzherbert, from Briſtol.
Ship Royal Widow, William Cunningham, from Boſton.
-----Hayfield, Robert Henderſon, from Louiſburgh.
-----Suſannah, Moſes Rankin, from Liſbon.
Brig Mary, James Walden, from New-York.
-----John, Nicholas Boulton, from Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Miriam and Ann, William Haſelton, for Jamaica.
--------Wolfe, Allan M'Kimly, for Dublin.
Schooner Induſtry, John Campbell, for S. Carolina.
Ship Dragon, Francis Hammet, for London.
Snow Meleſent, John Cotton, for Barbados.
-------George, Thomas Dunbar, for Sligo.
Ship Marſhal Keith, Andrew Gibſon, for Belfaſt and Glaſgow.
Sloop Snow Bird, Richard Gardner, for New-York.

CLEARED.

Snow Mary Ann, James Allen, to New-York.
Schooner Endeavour, Zephaniah Holwell, to N. Carolina.
----------Little Heſter, Hanſon Meſerve, to Piſcataqua.
Sloop Duke of Marlborough, Robert Elliot, to Rhode-Iſland.
------Thomas, Nathaniel Lamſon, to New-York.
------Rainbow, Barzillai Folger, to Nantucket.
------Saliſbury, John Woolven, to Boſton.
------Charming Molly, Ezekiel Cuſhing, to Annapolis Royal.
------Snow Bird, Richard Gardner, to New-York.

A Large Collection of valuable Books, will be ſold by Auction, in a few Weeks; and as a few more are wanting to render the Catalogue more compleat, ſuch Perſons who have any to diſpoſe of, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, in order to have them inſerted in the Catalogue.

For NEVIS, directly,

The Letter of Marque Snow
SADLER,
William Fitzherbert,
Maſter;
Compleatly fitted with Cloſe Quarters, has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and may ſail in fifteen Days. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or ſaid Commander at Lloyd's Wharff.

Juſt imported in the above Snow from Briſtol, and to be ſold by ſaid KEARNY *and* GILBERT, *near Walnut-ſtreet Wharff, Iron Cannon, ſix Pounders, Swivel Guns, ſix, four and three Pound round and double headed Shot, Swivel ditto, Muſket Ballz, Muſquetoons, Muſkets, whole ſtocked ditto, with Bayonets, half ſtocked fowling pieces, with Bayonets, and Piſtols. Alſo,*

Bales of blue and green rugs, blankets in pairs, and pieces of ditto, ſcarlet broadcloth, ſaiſecloth, yard wide Britannias, brown linen, unbleached thread, ſcarlet yarn, mens and womens hoſe, girth webb, felt hats, ſallad oil in bottles and caſks, rape oil, ſewing and ſein twine, a ſein net, corks, copper ſtew-pans and kettles, tenant ſaws, awl-blades, gun ſcrews, a large quantity of mens ſhoes, long and ſhort pipes, crates of white and common yellow earthen-ware, and ſundry other articles.

For JAMAICA,

The Ship
Charming Peggy,
Capt. JAMES ABERCROMBIE;
Will ſail in 10 or 15 Days. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with Charles and Alexander Stedman, or ſaid Commander on board. She now lies at Huddle's Wharff, and has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, mounts 16 Guns, a Letter of Marque, and ſails with Men in Proportion.

RUN away on the 19th of September laſt, at night, from William Hamilton Wig maker, in Philadelphia, an Iriſh Servant Girl, named Sarah M'Laughlin, about 18 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, a likely Girl, not tall, but well ſet, and had on when ſhe went away, a red and white ſtriped Cotton Gown Check Apron, white Handkerchief, blue quilted Petticoat, and a brown ſingle one, and often wears a black Ribbon about her Neck; ſhe had no Shoes nor Stockings, is ſlow in Speech, and has ſomething of the Scots Accent, has been about three Months in the Country, and came in with Captain Stevenſon. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures her in any Goal, ſo that her ſaid Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

†

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

To be SOLD,

A *LIKELY young Engliſh Servant Woman, who has four Years to ſerve. Enquire at William Goddard's, the ſecond Houſe above the Bridge, in Walnut ſtreet.* ⊕

READY Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

Just imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his Store, almost opposite the Ferry house, in Water-street, near Arch street, for ready Money, or six Months Credit at farthest, an Assortment of European and East-India Goods, among which are the following, viz.

BLue, green and drab broadcloths, green, red and grey naps, bearskins, plains, swanskins, fearnoughts, forrest cloths, blankets and rugs, red and striped flannels, everlastings, shaloons, tammies, durants, russels, calimancoes, venetian and corded poplins, silverets, messinets, prussianets and cross barred stuffs, mens, womens and childrens worsted and yarn hose, buttons and mohair, buckrams, sewing silk, threads, ferrets, worsted bindings, ribbons and tapes, ozenbrigs, Russia and Irish sheeting, Pomerania and princes linen, dowlas, garlix, Irish linens, single and tandem filesias, tandem hollands, long lawns, clear lawns and cambricks, in pieces and patches, variety of check linens, striped hollands, roll bed tick, ditto in bunts, linen handkerchiefs, calicoes, bandanoes, new romals, sectersoy and common ditto, China and Persian taffeties, Hose's womens shoes, Weston's snuff, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace and pepper, powder, shot, lead and flints, an assortment of cutlary ware, English sail duck, &c. &c. &c. ¶

SAMUEL MORGAN,

At his Mill, in Bread-street, commonly called Moravian Alley,

GRinds Wheat, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Alspice, &c. as usual. ¶

WHereas a Pocket-book advertised in this Paper of Thursday last, containing sundry Sums of Money, to the Amount of Twelve Pounds, or thereabouts, was by its Owner thought to have been lost at a Tavern of good Repute, in the City of Philadelphia, and four young Men suspected of concealing the same, but were honourably acquitted by a worthy Magistrate of the City abovementioned:

This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, that the abovesaid Pocket-book, with Part of its Contents, has since been found on a Woman, at the House of Mrs. Coburn, below the Drawbridge, in the City abovementioned; therefore we the Parties wrongly suspected, as above, think this publick Advertisement necessary. §

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Maris, late of Springfield, Chester County, deceased, either by Bond, Note, Book debt, or otherwise, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, without further Notice. Likewise those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to produce their Accounts, in order for Settlement. ANN MARIS, *and* WILLIAM FELL, *Executors.* ⊕

CAme to the Plantation of John Shoemaker, in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, some Time in September last, two stray Horses, viz. one white, no Brand nor Ear-mark, about 13 Hands high; and a bay Horse, branded with S O *on the near Shoulder, and had on a Lock, and is about 13 Hands high. The Owners are desired to come and describe their other Marks, and pay Charges, and take them away.* §

To be SOLD,

A Large good and well situated Plantation, being the Place that Ellis Lewis lately moved from, and now in the Tenure of Thomas Welch, containing about 400 Acres of Land, being in the Township of Kennet, and County of Chester, in the Province of Pennsylvania, within three Miles of Kennet Meeting house, and one Mile of Robert Lewis's Mill, and 12 Miles from the Borough of Wilmington, being handsomely planned in a long Square, and not cut with Roads, above 200 Acres cleared and well fenced, being 5 or 600 Rod of ditching now dug; sufficient Meadows are cleared and watered, and good Opportunity for making more, the Wood-land being well timbered, and the whole well watered; three good bearing Orchards, chiefly grafted Trees. It is now rented in two Plantations (at Forty-five Pounds per Annum) the one is a large Place, and the other less, the Buildings in pretty good Order, one of the Barns being a very large new Frame, with Stone Stables and Cow-houses under the whole. The Title indisputable, and Quitrent One Shilling Sterling per 100 Acres. The Premises will be at Liberty next Spring, either for the Purchaser (or another Tenant, if not sold before then.) Whoever has a Mind to purchase, by applying to said Ellis Lewis, of York County, Joshua Pusey, of London Grove, John Pyle, or Aaron Musgrove, of Kennet, in Chester County, near the Premises, may be further informed; or to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, who will shew the Writings, bargain with the Purchaser, and on paying a third Part of the Purchase Money in Hand, give Time for the Remainder, on reasonable Security, and make a Title. Tbc.

JUST imported in the Snow Melesent, John Cotton, Commander, from Barbados, and to be sold by KEARNY and GILBERT, three likely young NEGROE MEN, about 20 Years of Age, fit for any Kind of Business.

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,

The SHIP MARSHAL *KEITH*, ANDREW GIBSON Commander;

A fine new Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 20th of November. For Freight or Passage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or to the said Commander on board, at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1758.

TO be sold at publick Vendue on Thursday, the second Day of November next, at the London Coffee-house (where the Plan of the Lots may be seen) four Lots of Ground, between Chestnut-street and Market-street, and between the Sixth and Seventh Streets from Delaware, two of them on the West Side of Sixth-street, each containing in Breadth 20 Feet, six Inches and three fifth Parts of an Inch, and in Depth 86 Feet, six Inches: And the other two, situate on the East Side of a 50 Foot new Street, extending into Market-street, each of them containing in Breadth 20 Feet and an Half, and three fifth Parts of an Inch, and in Depth 86 Feet six Inches, bounded Eastward with the two first described Lots. The Title is indisputable. The Sale will begin at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and the Purchaser shall have twelve Months Credit for one third Part of the Purchase Money, without Interest, giving Security, if required.

⊕ JOHN GILLEYLEN.

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

To be sold by

RICHARD SWAN,

At his Store, near Market-street-wharft,

CHOICE Irish Beef, large Globe double Flint Glass Lanthorns, with gilded Branches, Blunderbusses with Swivels, Pistols, Castile Soap, Logwood, Sweet Oil, choice Jamaica Spirit, West-India Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Salt Fish, &c. &c.

The said Richard Swan continues to make the finest of Beaver and Castor Hats, where Gentlemen, Storekeepers or others, who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom, may still be supplied, either by the Dozen or single Hat, as usual, at the most reasonable Rates. He will give the best Prices for all Sorts of Furs.

JAMES DEXTER,

IS removed from Second-street, to the House where Charles Lourdan lived, in Elbow-Lane; where he carries on the Business his Mother formerly did, and begs the Favour of those that used to frequent the House, to continue their Custom to him, for which he will be much obliged, as well as to others, who may be pleased to use his House. §

STRAYED or stolen from William Brown, in Walnut-street, Philadelphia, on the 6th Instant, a likely bay Mare, about seven Years old, some white on one Hind-foot, no plain Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

§ WILLIAM BROWN.

For DUBLIN,

The Brigantine *WOLFE*, *ALLAN M'KINLEY* Master;

Has great Part of her Cargo engaged, is now ready to take in Goods, and will sail about the 20th of November. For Freight or Passage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Master.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP *PRINCE GEORGE*, ARCHIBALD GARDNER Commander;

A good new Ship, well fitted with Carriage Guns and Small-arms, has great Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Commander.

NOtice is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwelling-house of Samuel Love, in West-Caln, Chester County, on the 7th Day of November next, a certain Tract of Land, containing 243 Acres, well watered and timbered, the Title indisputable, with the usual Allowance of 6 per Cent. There is a good Logbouse, with two Fire-places, and a good Log Barn, lately built, a good store, and out houses; about 100 Acres of upland cleared, 20 acres of meadow ground, and much more may be made, and a large young bearing orchard. Also horses and cows, mares and colts, beef cattle, sheep and swine, with a cart and geers, plow and plow irons, houshold goods, and other things, too tedious here to mention; where due attendance, and long credit, will be given by

¶ SAMUEL LOVE.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase the premises before the day of sale may know the terms, by applying to said Love.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1758.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Philadelphia, on the 14th Instant at Night, an Apprentice, named John Lap, about five Feet eight Inches high, a Dutchman, speaks broken English, about 20 Years of Age, stoops forward in his walking, wore his own Hair, which is light coloured: Had on when he went away, a dark brown Cloth Coat, Fustian Jacket and Breeches, white Thread Stockings, a new Pair of turned Pumps, large carved Silver Buckles, white Shirt, and a Castor Hat. He went away in Company with one Joseph Herritage, who is also a Runaway. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by BENJAMIN KENDALL.

To be LETT,

THE House and Lot, Garden, Coach-house and Stables, in Chestnut street, above the State-House, where Mr. James Coultas now dwells, very suitable and convenient for a Gentleman; for Terms Enquire of Mr. John Ross, in Second street, Philadelphia. Tbc. 6 *W.* ¶

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

INTENDING for England early in the Spring, desires such as are indebted to him to pay. The remaining Goods on hand he will sell at prime Cost for Cash. Tbc.

To be LETT,

A Plantation in the Northern Liberties, near Isaac Norris, Esquire's, containing 200 Acres, with a good House, Barn and Stable, two Orchards, and near 20 Acres of good Meadow, but three Miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of Jacob Shoemaker, junior, next Door to the Sign of the White Horse, in Market-street; where may be had most Sorts of Drugs and Medicines, with Oil and Colours for Painting. ℔ 5s. Tbc.

STrayed away from Edward Croston, on Germantown Road, opposite to Mr. Norris's, a bay Mare, about 13 Hands high, well set, has a crooked Snip, shod all round, has a small Spot upon her Back, and under that can be seen a broken Rib. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ EDWARD CROSTON.

CAME to the Plantation of Edward Green, in Thornbury Township, on the 28th of August last, a white Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges and take him away. †

MADE his Escape out of the Goal of the County of Salem, on Wednesday Night, the 4th of October instant, a certain John Kearns, a Deserter from his Majesty's Service, about five Feet four or five Inches high, near 25 Years of Age: Had on a dark coloured Thickset Coat and Breeches, old red Jacket, and an old Beaver Hat; has a Scar near his right Eye. Whoever takes up and secures said Kearns, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ JOHN BUDD, Sheriff.

For *BRISTOL* directly,

The BRIG *GRACE*, JOHN RICHEY Commander;

A Letter of Marque, mounting 14 Carriage Guns, six and four Pounders, together with all other Warlike Stores, and Men answerable. She has a great Part of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. Charles Cox, or said Commander on Board.

Lewistown, October 7, 1758.

THE Subscriber intends, at his House in Lewistown, during two Months of the ensuing Winter, to commence the First of January, 1759, to teach Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Guaging, Dialling, Gunnery, Fortification, and Algebra. Young Gentlemen may be genteelly boarded at the House of Mrs. Comfort Jenkins, and at several Houses in said Town. Tbc. 4 M. ⊕ MARK SMITH.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the 17th of November next, in the Town of Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, A Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in Duck-Creek Hundred, in Kent County aforesaid; being Part of a larger Tract of Land, formerly belonging to William Harraway. As also one other Tract of Land, situate in the Hundred and County aforesaid, called Golden Grove, containing 209 Acres of Land, or thereabouts. Also one other Tract of Land, situate in the Hundred and County aforesaid, called Newberry, containing about 400 Acres. Also one other Tract of Land, situate as aforesaid, containing 100 Acres. The above Tracts are very good Land, and have some Improvements on each of them, and were the Estate of Patrick Martin and Mary his Wife; seized and taken in Execution, by

CÆSAR RODNEY, *Sheriff.* ⊖

New Castle, October 12, 1758.

WHEREAS sundry Tracts of Land, in the County of Kent, on Delaware, to wit, A Tract of Land which did formerly belong to William Harraway; a Tract called Golden Grove, containing 209 Acres; a Tract called Newberry, containing 400 Acres; and also a Tract of 100 Acres, are advertised in this Gazette to be sold at the Town of Dover, on the 17th of November next, they having been taken in Execution as the Property of a certain Patrick Martin, and Mary his Wife, by Cæsar Rodney, Esq; Sheriff: Publick Notice is hereby given, in order to prevent any innocent Person purchasing the said Lands, or any of them, that the Subscriber claims Title to the said Lands, under the last Will of Robert French, deceased, the first Purchaser thereof.

DAVID FINNEY.

On the 6th of November next will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, *the Sale to begin at 6 o'Clock in the Evening,*

SUNDRY Lots of Ground, situated in the City of Philadelphia, and belonging to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, viz.

One Water Lot, in Breadth 110 Feet, or thereabouts, exclusive of its proportionable Contribution for a publick Alley, situated between Market and Mulberry Streets, bounded to the Northward by a House and Ground of Oswald Peel, now in the Tenure of Thomas Riche, Eastward by the River Delaware, to the common Extent of Water Lots, Southward by said publick Alley, dividing it from a House and Lot of William Griffitts, now in the Tenure of Thomas Clifford, and Westward with Water-street. Which said Lot of Ground is very commodiously situated, can be improved to the best Advantage for Trade, and for the greater Ease of Purchasers, will be divided and sold in two equal Parts.

Also will be sold the same Evening, if Time and other Circumstances permit, the Bank Ground appertaining to said Water Lot, lying to the Westward of it, bounded to the Northward with Ground of Joseph Moore, Eastward with Water-street, Southward with another publick Alley, answering that to the Southward of the Water Lot, and which also divides it from a House and Lot of William Griffitts, Westward with Front street, containing the same Number of Feet with the Water Lot, and will be divided into 5 equal Parts of 22 Feet each, or thereabouts, to be put up separately. Both Bank and Water Lots are subject to the Proprietaries Thirds, the Arrears of which to be paid and cleared off, by the present Owners, to the Day of Sale.

Also (at the House of John Stillwaggon, near the Premises, on the 10th of November, at 4 o'Clock in the Evening) will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, A Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of this City, between Vine and Callow-hill Streets, 102 Feet in Breadth, and extending from Front to Second Street, on the South 550 Feet, North 557 Feet in length, bounded to the Southward with a Lot of Jeremiah Elfrith, and Northward with the Proprietaries Ground, to be laid out and sold in ten 20 Feet Lots, 5 on Front and 5 on Second Street, all which it is expected will have the Convenience of a Cart-way, called Cable Lane, running through the Tail of them from Vine to Callow-hill Streets. One Half of the purchase Money being paid down, 6 Months Credit will be given for the Remainder, the Purchaser paying Interest, and giving Security, if required.

There are also to be sold, Sundry Lots of Ground, in Mulberry street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets; likewise about 300 Acres of rich Swamp or Cripple, situate on or near the Mouth of Hollander's Creek and the River Delaware, adjoining the Land of Joseph Lownes, Bartholomew Penrose, deceased, and others.

A Draught of which Swamp, as well as Plans of all the Lots, may be seen, before the Time of Sale, at the London Coffee-House, or at the House of the Subscriber, where the Title, and his Power to sell, will be shown to those who are disposed to purchase, by ¶ FRANCIS RAWLE.

Bucks County, October 15, 1758.

WEnt away from the House of James Cummins (Innkeeper) an English Man, named John Williams, about five Feet five Inches high: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured Coat, a white Flannel Jacket, and black Buckskin Breeches; he is very much Pock-marked, has short black Hair, is about 26 Years of Age. Stole away, one large red great Coat, two Shirts, and three Pair of Stockings, and one Flute. Whoever takes up said Runaway and Goods, and secures him in Newtown or Philadelphia Goal, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me, JAMES CUMMINS, Innkeeper. ⊕

N. B. It is supposed he has gone towards Maryland, and travels by a Discharge from Colonel Gage's Regiment.

September 16, 1758.

CAme to the Plantation of Alexander Huston, on Chestnut-hill, a brown bay Mare, and a light bay Horse; both can pace; the Owner applying to John M'Kinley, living on said Plantation, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A Likely strong Negroe Man, about 26 Years of Age, fit for a Baker, or Country Business. Enquire of FREDERICK BAKER, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ⊕

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

November 9, 1758. NUMB. 1559.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Our laſt being chiefly filled up with the Accounts of the glorious Victory gained by the King of Pruſſia over his moſt barbarous Enemies the Ruſſians, we were obliged to leave out ſeveral material Articles (tho' of prior Dates) in order to make Room for them; ſome of which are as follow.

Turin (Italy) July 26.

THE laſt Letters from Toulon confirm the Report of his Britannick Majeſty's Ship the St. Albans, having carried into Gibraltar the Loire, a Frigate of 36 Guns, but pierced for 44, with two Polaccas loaded with Stores and Ammunition for Martinico.

Caſſel, (Germany) Auguſt 3. Prince de Soubiſe's Head Quarters are ſtill here: The Intendant of the French Army has declared to this Magiſtracy, that the Contributions of 450,000 Crowns, which remained laſt Year unpaid by the Landgraviate, muſt be diſcharged in three Times 24 Hours; over and above which our City muſt raiſe 100,000 Crowns, on Account of the Re-entry of the French Troops here. The Prince of Soubiſe has ordered all the Inhabitants of the Landgraviate, without Exception, to depoſit their Arms in the King's Magazine, on Pain of military Execution in Caſe of Failure.

Warſaw, (Poland) July 29. It is reported, that great Diviſions have ariſen among the Tartars, who are highly diſpleaſed with the new General that has been ſet over them. It is even ſaid, that about 80,000 of thoſe Malecontents have aſſembled near our Frontiers.

Hague, (Holland) Auguſt 11. The States General of the United Provinces, ſeeing the great Loſſes their Subjects ſuſtain by the taking of their Merchant Ships, have at laſt come to a firm Reſolution to protect the Commerce and Navigation of the Republick.

Four Ships of the Line and two Frigates are actually fitting out as faſt as poſſible, which the States of the Province of Holland agreed in the laſt Aſſembly to equip, at the Expence of the different Colleges of Admiralty, to eſcort our Merchantmen both in the Channel and in the Spaniſh Seas.

The Ships that are to protect our Weſt-India Trade will alſo ſail quickly.

Paris, (France) Auguſt 15. Friday laſt Advice was received, that the Engliſh had made a Deſcent at Cherbourg, a Town of Normandy, in the Cotentin, and that they had landed 10,000 Men, but that the Duke de Harcourt, who commands upon that Coaſt, immediately aſſembled about 4 or 5000 Men; and poſted himſelf between the Town and the Enemy, 'till the Troops in the Neighbourhood ſhould aſſemble, and form a ſufficient Body to drive the Enemy on board their Ships again. It is added, that the Engliſh make great Havock in the Country, and pillage and burn every Thing they meet with. In the Night-Time they ſend in a Bomb Ketch, which keeps firing till Day-Light, and then ſtands off to Sea.

Lieutenant-General Imhoff's Account of the Action of the 5th of Auguſt, 1758, between the Detachment under his Command and M. de Chevert's, near Meſe.

On the 4th of Auguſt, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, I received Advice, from a good Hand, that the Enemy who were to paſs the Lippe over three Bridges, would march that Night with much Artillery towards Rees, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of that Place, and burn the Bridge. As he might go thither by turning my Camp, I took the Reſolution to decamp with the four Battalions and four Squadrons under my Command, in order to cover Rees, and join the Battalions of Stoltzenberg and the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe, that were marching under the Command of General Zaſtrow from Spick, where they had paſſed the Rhine in Boats. Having perceived nothing of the Enemy, and believing that the Accounts I had received might be falſe, I reſolved to return to my advantageous Poſt at Meer.

I ſet forward at ſix in the Morning, and after I had reached my old Camp, the Advance Guards were no ſooner poſted, but they found themſelves engaged with the Enemy, who advanced towards me from Weſel, under the Command of Lieutenant-General de Chevert, and Meſſ. de Voyer and de Chavigny, Major Generals; with the whole Corps of Troops, which was deſigned to make the Siege of Duſſeldorp. My Front was covered by Coppices and Ditches, with a riſing Ground on my Right; from whence I could ſee the whole Force that was coming againſt me. Perceiving, then, that the Enemy was marching into this difficult Ground, I reſolved to attack them as ſoon as they had entered it; I therefore ordered my Infantry to advance about 200 Paces from the firſt Hedges, and took the Regiment of Stoltzenberg from my Right, to poſt it in the Coppice, in order to fall upon the Enemy, whom I ſaw quite uncovered. I gave Orders to the other Regiments to march, with Drums beating, up to the Enemy, as ſoon as they ſhould hear the Fire of the Regiment of Stoltzenberg, and to attack them with Bayonets. This being executed with the greateſt Spirit, by the whole ſix Battalions, had ſo great an Effect, that after a Reſiſtance of about half an Hour, the Enemy was put in Confuſion, and fled towards Weſel, leaving on the Spot eleven Pieces of Cannon, with a great many Waggons and other Carriages with Ammunition.

The Loſs on my Side conſiſts of no more than 200 Men killed and wounded, that of the Enemy is not exactly known; we have taken 354 Priſoners, among whom are eleven Officers. General Zaſtrow perfectly well ſeconded me in this Action; and all the Officers fought with the greateſt Courage. The Names of theſe brave Regiments are, that of Stoltzenberg, Saxe-Gotha, Hereditary Prince of Heſſe, and Imhoff of Brunſwick, and the four Squadrons of Buſche's, which could not act in the Manner they wiſhed, on Account of the Incloſures. [*London Gazette.*]

Whitehall, Auguſt 19. This Morning two Officers arrived with Letters from General Bligh and Captain Howe, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cherbourg the 16th and 17th Inſt. giving an Account, that his Majeſty's Forces, after having compleatly demoliſhed the Baſon, Piers and Harbour of Cherbourg, and deſtroyed all the Batteries, Forts, Magazines and Stores, at that Place, and along the Coaſt, were reimbarked, without the leaſt Oppoſition from the Enemy, in order to purſue the further Objects of his Majeſty's Inſtructions. Twenty-two fine Braſs Cannon, and two Braſs Mortars, have been ſent to England; and 173 Iron Cannon, and Iron Mortars, were deſtroyed.

LONDON.

Auguſt 19. They write from Hamelen, that Count Iſenbourg's Forces having been joined by 2000 Men from thence, conſiſted of about 7000 effective Men, excluſive of the Militia: With which Troops he was gone from Einback to defend the narrow Paſſes between the Mountains leading from Caſſel to Hanover, as the French could take no other Route. And it was the general Opinion there, that if the French ſhould continue to advance, they would find it a much difficulter Taſk to reach the Electorate of Hanover than they firſt imagined; and the rather, as Count Iſenbourg was in high Spirits, and thought himſelf not only ſtrong enough to prevent their entering the Paſſes, but even to act offenſively.

We hear that Mr. Titley, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Court of Denmark, has acquainted our Miniſtry, that his Daniſh Majeſty had in Council come to a Reſolution to maintain his Syſtem of Neutrality in the preſent Juncture of Affairs: But that, in the mean Time, he would uſe his utmoſt Endeavours with the Powers concerned in the preſent War to bring about an amicable Accommodation of all Differences.

Auguſt 22. Lord Howe is ſucceeded in Title and Eſtate by Commodore Howe; whereby two Seats become vacant in the Houſe of Commons, viz. for Nottingham and Dartmouth.

We hear that Orders are given by the Hon. Board of Navy to the Officers of his Majeſty's Yard at Deptford, to meaſure a certain Number of Ships to be taken up to carry Forces to America with all Expedition.

Yeſterday, by his Majeſty's ſpecial Command, a Prayer and Thankſgiving for the taking of Louiſbourg was read in the Churches within the Bills of Mortality; and the ſame is to be uſed in all other Churches and Chapels throughout this Kingdom on Sunday next.

Great Diſcontents appear in ſeveral Provinces in France, where the People complain that the War has not only ruined their Trade, and deſtroyed their Manufactures, but ſo entirely drained them of Money, that it is utterly out of their Power to raiſe any farther Supplies.

The Garland, a French Frigate of 22 Guns, from Breſt, is taken by his Majeſty's Ship Renown, Capt. Mackenzie, in company with the Maidſtone and Rocheſter, and brought into Portſmouth. She was doging Commodore Howe's Squadron, and had been ſo ſeveral Days: She had 15 Men killed, out of 200 who were on board: She is ſaid to be the beſt going Ship in France, on which ſhe much depended. She engaged the Renown firſt; but a Chance Shot brought down her Main Top Maſt, or ſhe might probably have got off. She had been out of Breſt but 7 Days. When the two Captains of the French Ship were brought on Shore at Portſmouth, the firſt Captain took up a News Paper, and the firſt Paragraph that ſaluted his Eyes was that of the Surrender of Louiſbourg. He ſeemed very much confuſed, not knowing any Thing of the Matter before: And, with the French Shrug, muttered out, *Oh! Sacre Dieu.*

The following is the Amount of the Damages done to the Enemy at Cherbourg.

To building the Piers and Forts -	l. 120,000
To Braſs Cannon - - - -	5,000
Ships and Timber - - - -	6,000
Forts and Batteries - - - -	15,000
Contributions for which we bring 2 Hoſtages	3,000
Powder, Shot, and Small Arms - -	7,000
Iron Guns and Mortars - - -	3,000
Other Damages in general - - -	10,000
	l. 169,000

We are aſſured, that the Miniſtry is negotiating with the Proteſtant Cantons of Switzerland for a Corps of 25,000 Men.

BRISTOL, Auguſt 26.

Saturday laſt upon receiving Advice of Louiſbourg's ſurrendering, the Bells in different Parts of the City proclaimed the glad Tidings, and the Houſes in the Old-Market only were illuminated: But receiving a Confirmation on Monday, in the Evening the Illuminations became general, and Bonfires were made, and Fireworks diſplayed in the principal Streets of the City.

Further Advices by the HARRIOT PACKET.

PRAGUE, Auguſt 17.

MArſhal Daun's army is computed to amount to above 100,000 men. The 10th inſtant, part of that army marched to Luſatia; part, compoſed of 15,000 men, is encamped near Konigſgratz, where a large magazine is eſtabliſhed, and the remainder is gone in purſuit of the enemy. On the other hand, the army of the Empire, the ſeveral detached corps of which amount to 45,000 men, is penetrating by different routs into Saxony. It is aſſured that prince Henry of Pruſſia has at moſt not above 20,000 men, in which we include the detachment he ſent after the King towards Frankfort upon the Oder. It is certain, that we ſhall be leſs ſolicitous to come to an engagement with the enemy, than to gain ground upon them, and confine them as much as poſſible; and it is aſſured, that the Prince de Deux Ponts is ordered not to hazard a battle, the event of which might break through the plan of operations concerted for the campaign.

Breſt, Aug. 21. We have juſt received Orders from Court to fit out in all haſte, ſeven ſhips of the Line, and four Frigates. This Squadron is deſtined for our American Iſlands.

Paris, Auguſt 28. The laſt advices that came to us directly from Iſle Royale, did not prepare us for the melancholy news we received almoſt immediately after by the way of England. The officer, who was the bearer of theſe advices, muſt have made a faithful report of the ſtate wherein he left Louiſbourg the 15th of July. We have no room to doubt of it, and as the Gazette of France has publiſhed that the beſiegers were then diſtant from the place about 400 toiſes, we ſhould believe that the thing was ſo. 'Tis true, theſe advices alſo ſaid that the enemy's batteries made a very briſk fire, and that there was no part of the town but lay expoſed to it. But how often has it been ſeen by experience, that a place, tho' cannonaded and bombarded, is not yet reduced to the laſt extremities! Of this Olmutz and Cuſtrin furniſh recent proofs. In ſhort, we cannot account for the extraordinary accident that muſt have obliged the commandant of Louiſbourg to ſurrender the place ſo ſoon, and we alſo cannot conceive his reaſons for capitulating on ſuch mean and abject conditions as thoſe that have been made public in the London papers, and in other foreign Gazettes.

Valogne, in Normandy, Auguſt 24. After the departure of the Engliſh from Cherbourg, Marſhal Luxembourg, who had taken the command as governor of the province, marched the troops to St. Lo, that they might be ready to go either to the right or left, according to the motions of the Engliſh ſquadron. The contributions were ſettled at 44,000 livres for the town of Cherbourg, and 15,000 for the two manufactories eſtabliſhed there. Half the ſum was paid in ready money, and for the ſecurity of the other half the town has ſent as hoſtages the Sieurs Duval, Poſtel, and Gaurin.

When the enemy left Cherbourg, they ſteered towards St. Valery, with deſign, no doubt, to over-run the reſt of this fine province, notwithſtanding it is furniſhed with troops; but they cannot proceed ſo faſt as the enemies, who ſeem to ſail and make deſcents at pleaſure.

From the County of Hohenſtein in Saxony, Aug. 25.

The 20th of this Month we received a Viſit from a Corps compoſed of Speni's and Zeczeni's Auſtrian Huſſars, and ſome Palatine Dragoons, who immediately after their Arrival convoked the Members of the State, and demanded a Contribution of 30,000 Crowns. As we had but 12,000 to give them, they carried off the Baron de Werthem, M. Byla, Inſpector of the Churches of Wulferode, the Bailiff of Blackerode, and a Merchant of that Place, as Hoſtages for the Payment of the reſt of the Money; they alſo took away with them 300 Horſes, and a great Quantity of Effects, which they ſold at the next Towns they came to, but they conducted the Hoſtages to Erfurth.

Berlin, Aug. 28. Before and during the Battle the Ruſſians ſignalized themſelves by their Cruelties: We ſaw nothing but Villages on Fire around the Field of Battle; and not contented with having cut the Throats of all the Peaſants of Barcelow and Blumberg, they ceaſed not to commit Barbarities ſhocking to human Nature.

Smyrna, July 3. The Plague, which continues to make terrible Havock in this City, does no rage in a leſs Degree in the Neighbourhood thereof, it having carried off ſo great a Number of Inhabitants in the Towns of Magneſia and Menamia, and ſeveral other Places, that thoſe who remain are not able to get in the Fruits of the Earth, which are this Year more than ordinary plentiful.

Naples, Auguſt 15. In order to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent war, the King had conſtantly refuſed his officers permiſſion to make a campaign in the armies of France or Auſtria; but at laſt his Majeſty, following the example of the King of Spain, who has allowed twelve to go thither, has ſent ſix to the army of Marſhal Daun, viz. two of infantry, two of cavalry, and two belonging to the train of artillery. The Engliſh have taken ſeveral veſſels belonging to the port of Sora, and others laden with corn, under the pretext that they were deſtined for their enemies.

Vienna, Aug. 30. Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived with the News, that Lieutenant-General Laudohn has taken Peitz by Capitulation. It is a little fortified Town belonging to the King of Pruſſia. Sixteen Pieces of Cannon and four Mortars have been found in it.

Dreſden, Auguſt 26. All the neighbourhood of Stolpen, Biſchofswerda, &c. ſwarms with Auſtrian troops. The Pruſſian and Auſtrian camps are actually but three leagues aſunder, and they can hear the retreat gun go off every evening. Our garriſon is well ſupplied with proviſions, by means of boats that come here with corn, which is depoſited in our magazines.

Auguſt 28. Our garriſon is well provided with neceſſaries for a ſiege. Colonel Mayer arrived this morning at Kaſſeldorff, within a mile of this city. The cavalry and huſſars encamp at a ſmall diſtance on one ſide of the town, and we can eaſily deſcry them from hence. Divers battalions have paſſed by this place, going to join Prince Henry. This morning two waggons full of wounded men belonging to Mayer's corps, were brought into this city. The Auſtrian troops are drawing ſo near, that ſome action of importance may happen in a few days. This morning the

Auſtrians

Auſtrians took Wittemberg, and ſtopped there the ſtage-coach that was going from Berlin to Leipſick.

Dreſden, Auguſt 29. The Pruſſians have already aſſembled a conſiderable Body of Troops at Greiffenberg on the River Queis, to obſerve the Motions of Marſhal Daun; while the main Body of their Forces encamp in the Neighbourhood of Landſhut, under the Command of the Margrave Charles, Marſhal Keith, and Prince Ferdinand, the King's Brother, being both detained by a ſlight Indiſpoſition at Landſhut. Since we have received the News of the Auſtrians being gone towards Sileſia, we begin to take Courage, as we hope Prince Henry of Pruſſia will be able to cope with and defeat all the Projects of the combined Army of the Empire againſt this City and Electorate.

Ratiſbon, Auguſt 26. Several Letters received here from Sileſia adviſe, that General de Ville, who has been for ſome Time in that Province, had very cloſely inveſted the City of Coſel with a large Corps of Auſtrians, and only waited for the Arrival of a Train of Artillery, which was ſending to him from Moravia, to begin the Siege.

Munden, in Heſſe, Auguſt 29. Seventy-three Pieces of Cannon from 1 lb. to 48 lb. 60 Mortars for throwing Granades, and 14 Petards, all of Braſs, have been ſent from this Town, from Caſſel, and from Marbourg, ſince the 31ſt of July, in 6 Convoys, to Hanau; from whence they are to be forwarded to Straſbourg.

Hanover, Sept. 2. The Regency is purſuing the moſt vigorous and effectual Meaſures for the Support of the common Cauſe. The King's own Huntſmen have received Orders to aſſemble at Uſlar, under the Command of M. de Ouenhauſen, grand Huntſman of the Court, and are deſtined to reinforce the Prince of Iſenbourg. They are upwards of 1000 in Number, and are to ſerve Part on Foot and Part on Horſeback. Beſides this Corps, we are actually raiſing another Regiment of Hunters; and all the Militia of the Country is exerciſing, and training up to the Uſe of Arms.

From the head quarters of the combined Imperial and Auſtrian army at Struppen, Auguſt 28. Our army having quitted the camp of Schonwald, marched towards Hennersdorff, and is come into the advantageous camp which the Saxons occupied two years ago. Our right wing extends towards Konigſtein; Pyrna and Kohlberg are but within half a league of our front; and our left wing lies cloſe to the fortreſs of Sonneſtein. A little above, General Haddick is poſted with the croats, all the grenadiers and carbineers, and ſome huſſars. The Generals Dombaſle and Luzinſky will be in the camp this day, and our advanced guards are ſo near the Pruſſians that they can talk together. The Pruſſian camp is well crowded with tents, but we know that moſt of them are empty. The army of Marſhal Daun, we are told, is to be at Bautzen this day. The Marſhal Prince of Deux Ponts has left behind him 24,000 men at Schonberg, to guard the magazine, and to keep an eye upon the enemy's parties.

Caſſel, Auguſt 28. The Prince of Soubiſe's army remains in the ſame places, and will make no motions, but in conſequence of what diſpoſitions may be made by the army under Marſhal Contades. The meaſures taken by the allies, indicate a deſign to make the French paſs their time very diſagreeably next winter; but it is probable they will be diſappointed, for we hear that the miniſtry of France have reſolved that their troops ſhall not for the future take up their winter quarters ſo far from home.

From Marſhal Contade's army at Recklinghauſen, Sept. 2. Yeſterday Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, having ſome knowledge of the Chevalier Nicolai, demanded a conference with him from a bank on the other ſide of the Lippe, which M. Nicolai accepted of. It continued near half an hour, and paſſed chiefly in compliments. The Prince, amongſt other diſcourſe, aſked him, if news was arrived at our army of the Ruſſians having been beaten by the Pruſſians upon the Oder?

Cologn, Sept. 5. The head-quarters of the army under Marſhal Contades are removed from Recklinghauſen to Lingen, within four leagues of Hamm. It is ſaid that part of the Prince of Soubiſe's army has joined Marſhal Contades, and that a very bloody ſkirmiſh has happened near Paderborn.

Hague, Sept. 1. The Situation of our Affairs in England continues to make a great Noiſe, and People are very anxious to know what Turn they will take. It is ſaid that a Perſon has been ſent over from London to make Excuſes for the taking of the Dutch Ship off the Iſland of Goree, which is promiſed to be reſtored: This Step is taken, in order to appeaſe thoſe who ſeem to have been irritated upon that Account, but we are nevertheleſs without much Hopes of an Alteration in the Conduct of the Engliſh: The Report of the vigorous Reſolutions which the Republick may take, frightens many of the Inhabitants of this Country who are Proprietors in the Engliſh Funds, apprehending that in Caſe of a Rupture their Property may be confiſcated. The Dutch Property in thoſe Funds is eſtimated at Fifteen Millions Sterling.

Hague, Sept. 5. The States of Holland are not yet come to any Reſolution about the Advice of the Admiralty Colleges. The Deputies of the reſpective Cities returned again laſt Saturday to their Principals, with an Account of the Deliberations of the Aſſembly, in order to take new Inſtructions. We are informed that the principal Points in Debate are, 1. To make very ſtrong Repreſentations to his Britannick Majeſty about the Depredations committed by Engliſh Ships. 2. If, contrary to Expectation, thoſe Repreſentations ſhould prove fruitleſs, to fit out twenty Men of War. 3. To draw up an Anſwer to Mr. Yorke's Declaration.

The Court of France beholds with Pleaſure thoſe Bickerings between Holland and England. She perſuades herſelf that the Repuplic cannot avoid taking vigorous Meaſures to protect her Trade, and reſtore the Freedom of her Navigation. The Miniſtry neglect none of the Means that are judged proper for inducing the Republic to take this Courſe. They offer to aſſiſt her, and have aſſured their High Mightineſſes, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will ſupport them with all his Power. To this End they have ſent down Orders to all the King's Yards and Docks to work with more Diligence than heretofore. It is reckoned that before the Beginning of November twelve or fifteen Ships of the Line will be ready to ſail from Toulon, and above twenty from Breſt: And by joining theſe Ships to thoſe of the Republic, a free Commerce between France and Holland may be re-eſtabliſhed.

French Camp at Ricklinghauſen, Sept. 6. The two Armies ſtill remain very quiet in their reſpective Situations. It has been agreed between their Commanders not to permit any firing from either Side of the Lippe; and the Officers of the two Armies converſe together as if they were in perfect Peace.

Verſailles, Sept. 8. The Court has received Advice, that the Engliſh, after having made a Shew of attempting a Deſcent at Granville, on the Coaſt of Normandy, came to an Anchor at the Iſle of Hagot, from thence at St. Brieux, and afterwards they landed 4000 Men within three Leagues of St. Maloes. But we are very eaſy about that City, as it has a ſufficient Garriſon, and as well provided with all Sorts of Proviſions and warlike Stores.

Hague, Sept. 10. Divers Letters from Conſtantinople agree in adviſing, that the paſſing of Couriers to and fro became every Day more and more frequent, and that they were making there, as well as in moſt of the Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, the greateſt Preparations for War, without their being able to penetrate their real Object. Theſe Letters add, that in Conformity to the Orders of the Grand Signor, they were aſſembling as great a number of Ships of War as poſſible on the Black Sea, in order to form a powerful Fleet.

Berlin, Sept. 2. The fruits of the glorious victory gained over the Ruſſians on the 25th ult. appear every day more conſiderable. The number of cannon taken already amounts to 103, and that of the colours to 27. We have above 2000 priſoners, and amongſt them upwards of 80 officers. 'Tis thought ſeveral more generals are killed beſides Gen. Brown. Thoſe who ſaw the field of battle, compute the number of Ruſſians left on it to be at leaſt 20,000. 'Tis hoped the greateſt part of our wounded will recover. The day after the battle, the body of Ruſſian troops under the Generals Romanzoff and Stoffel retired precipitately from Schweldt, Konigſberg, and Stargard, to rejoin the grand army. Theſe two Generals, and Col. Cheffney, who commanded at Stargard, kept their troops under fine diſcipline. This teſtimony is due to them, and we render it with pleaſure, as they had nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves from their countrymen, who left ſuch horrid marks of their inhumanity in the neighbourhood of Cuſtrin.

While our troops were fighting for their country in the New Marche, a large body of Auſtrians under Gen. Laudohn advanced thro' Luſatia to our frontiers, and laid ſeveral villages under contribution. But after the battle of Zorndorff, the King ſent a detachment againſt them, which obliged them to retire.

There has been a ſkirmiſh at the village of Torgelow, between a Swediſh corps and a detachment from the garriſon at Stettin, who defended themſelves in the place for four hours, but were at length diſlodged; and the village was afterwards pillaged.

Hamburgh, Sept. 3. Marſhal Daun's army is marching towards the Elbe on the ſide of Meiſſen. The Prince of Baaden remains in Upper-Luſatia with 15,000 men, who will be able to make reſiſtance, if the enemy ſhould attempt to penetrate that way from Sileſia.

Franckfort, Sept. 8. We are aſſured that the two armies of Marſhal Daun and the Prince of Deux-ponts have partly joined on the two or three firſt days of this month. The firſt army conſiſts of 69 battalions, 105 ſquadrons, 85 companies of grenadiers, and 25 of carbineers, excluſive of the corps of Gen. Laudohn.

Hanover, Sept. 5. A report prevails that the French have detached a corps of 15,000 men, who are to repair with all diligence to France, to reinforce the troops deſtined to guard the coaſts of that kingdom.

Utrecht, Sept. 12. We have no other particulars from the two armies in Weſtphalia, than that the grenadiers of France were advanced towards Hamm; that a body of two thouſand infantry were come to encamp at Allen, on the road to Lipſtadt; that the allies had puſhed their advanced poſts to Callenberg; and that it had been agreed on each ſide not to fire from the two borders of the Lippe.

Toulon, Aug. 24. Six of our largeſt ſhips are ordered to be got ready, as it is ſaid, for the ſame deſtination that M. de la Clue went out upon.

Whitehall, Auguſt 29. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace Charles, Duke of Marlborough, to be General over all and ſingular the Foot Forces employed, or to be employed in his Majeſty's Service.

Plymouth Dock, Sept. 5. *All the ſhips of war in the harbour are getting ready for the ſea with the utmoſt expedition, viz. the Hampton Court,* 70 *guns, Admiral Harriſon; Norfolk* 80, *Dunkirk* 64, *Fougeux* 64, *Lion* 60, *Prince Edward* 40, *Southampton* 36, *Leoſtoff* 24, *Albany* 14, *Otter* 14. *In the Sound the Porcupine of* 16 *guns.*

LONDON.

Auguſt 29. We hear that large bounties will be granted to perſons that will go and reſide at Cape Breton

By ſome papers found at Cherburg, it appears that the baſon, &c. had coſt the French 1,300,000 l. and will, in the opinion of the engineers, take up a century to put it into the ſame ſtate as when it was demoliſhed by our forces in the late expedition.

Some regiments of foot, upon the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark upon the ſhorteſt notice. It is believed they are intended for Stade.

The French greatly cenſure the Governor of Cherburg, for ſurrendering the town without firing a gun, and before the Engliſh troops came within a league of it, or the fleet within two leagues of it. They ſay the Engliſh took all the ſeamen they found in the veſſels in the harbour on board the fleet.

September 7.

The French King hath appointed the Prince de Soubiſe Generaliſſimo of his Forces; the Marquis de Contade a Marſhal of France; and Prince Xavierus, ſecond ſon to the King of Poland, a Lieutenant-General.

We are aſſured that Prince Edward, before he reimbarked, gave 100l. to the Poor of Cherburg; and the General and the Commodore gave 25l. each,

We hear both Houſes of Parliament will ſit the latter End of November, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the States-General of the United Provinces.

Veneris, 11 Die Auguſti, 1758

'Mr. Pick de Zoelen, and other Deputies of their High 'Mightineſſes for foreign Affairs, having purſuant to the 'Reſolution of the 11t Inſt. conferred with Mr. Yorke, Mi-'niſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Great-'Britain, they reported, That they had delivered to Mr. 'Yorke the Reſolution taken by their High Mightineſſes 'upon a Letter written to them by the Directors of the 'Amſterdam Company, concerning the hoſtile Treatment, 'and the Robberies *(Brigandages)* committed by the En-'gliſh Privateers in the Veſſels and on the Subjects of their 'High Mightineſſes in the Weſt-Indies, and the iniqui-'tous Proceedings of the Courts there relative to this Con-'duct; intreating him that he would be pleaſed to ſupport 'and ſecond, by his good Offices, the Contents of this Re-'ſolution:

'That he, Mr. Yorke, had thereupon declared, "That "he ſaw with Uneaſineſs the continual Complaints which "their High Mightineſſes found themſelves obliged to "make in favour of their Subjects; and that the King his "Maſter had commanded him to make known wherever "it ſhould be proper, that his Majeſty would moſt readi-"ly concur in every Method that ſhould be propoſed for "giving Satisfaction to their High Mightineſſes, with whom "he had always ſtudied to live in the moſt perfect Union: "But that the King had, at the ſame Time, authorized "him to declare, That his Majeſty was determined not to "ſuffer the Trade of the French Colonies in America to be "carried on by the Subjects of other Powers, under the "ſpecious Pretext of a Neutrality; or Words to be inter-"preted as a Licence to carry on a Trade with his Ene-"mies, which, though not particularly ſpecified in the "Articles of Contraband, was nevertheleſs rendered ſuch "in all Reſpects, and in every Senſe, by Circumſtances. "That they, the Gentlemen Deputies, would ſee, that "the Orders he communicated to them, and which he "had received from his Court a very few Days before, au-"thorized him to repreſent to them, That as long as the "licit Commerce of the Subjects of their High Mightinef-"ſes, to which his Majeſty never intended to give the leaſt "Interruption, was confounded with that Commerce "which his Majeſty regarded as wholly illicit, all their "Repreſentations would be fruitleſs; the rather as the "Method of proceeding in ſuch Caſes was ſettled by Trea-"ty; and the Crown could not take Cognizance of Facts, "the Examination of which belonged to the Ordinary "Courts."

'The ſaid Report being taken into Conſideration, Meſ-'ſieurs the Deputies of the Provinces of Holland and Weſt 'Frieſland, of Zeland, Utrecht, and Frieſland, took a Co-'py of the ſaid Report, that they might communicate it 'to their Conſtituents. And moreover it was thought good 'to order, that a Copy of the ſaid Report ſhould be deli-'vered to Mr. Fagel, and other Deputies of their High 'Mightineſſes for the Affairs of the Navy, that they might 'peruſe and examine it, and afterwards report their O-'pinion thereupon to the Aſſembly of their High Mighti-'neſſes.'

It is ſaid that the Ship is taken, with 13 Hands on board, which rifled the Spaniſh Ambaſſador: She was taken by a Dutch Ship, and carried into Deal; the Ambaſſador's Cloaths were found on board. The Perſon who is on board a Ship off the Tower, is ſaid to be Evidence againſt the reſt.

The following is a Tranſlation of a Paragraph in a Letter (found in a Dutch Ship brought into Portſmouth) dated at St. Pierre in Martineco the 15*th of June,* 1758. *Addreſſed to a Merchant at Bourdeaux.*

'Our Situation is more to be pitied than envied: This poor Country, which you once knew in a flouriſhing State, has been afflicted within three Years by two dreadful Hurricanes, which has for ever ruined one third of the Inhabitants; by a War, more dreadful than can be imagined; and, to compleat our Miſery, by a Drought, which continued from the beginning of this Year, ruins all the Plantations, and affords a very melancholy Proſpect for the enſuing Year. May God have Mercy upon us, and at leaſt grant us a Peace; no matter on what Conditions!'

According to the beſt Accounts there are now near 20,000 French Priſoners in the three Kingdoms, ſome of whom are on their Parole, others in Priſon, and many Sick and Wounded in Hoſpitals; beſides many more that are expected ſoon to arrive.

September 14. Private letters from Germany adviſe, that the remains of the Ruſſian army being ſurrounded, had offered to capitulate, upon condition of being allowed to return home quietly, in conſideration of which they promiſed that they would not ſerve again for a certain term againſt the King of Pruſſia, nor his allies; but their offers were rejected, and they have been told that they muſt ſurrender priſoners of war.---Which, we preſume, muſt be their fate, as they are too far from home to be ſuccoured or ſupplied with neceſſaries.

We hear from Amſterdam, that the clerk of a conſiderable Britiſh trading-houſe in that city is taken into cuſtody by order of the States-General, for having diſcovered to our miniſter the methods by which the Dutch merchants carried on a clandeſtine trade with the French iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

We hear that a genteel penſion is ſettled by this court on Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, for the noble exertion of his abilities in favour of the Proteſtant Religion and Liberties of Europe.

On all the braſs cannon taken from the French at Cherburg, are theſe motto's: *Ultima ratio Regum*; i. e. The ultimate reaſon of Kings; and *Pluribus nec impar*; A match for many. On the two mortars, *Non ſolis radios, ſed Jovis fulmina*; not the rays of the ſun, but Jupiter's thunder.

We hear that an expreſs is arrived from the Duke of Marlborough, with advice that his Grace being informed that a party of French, to the amount of 1100, were eſcorting a great quantity of ſtores for the uſe of the French army, his Grace detached a party of Engliſh troops after them, who came up with and defeated them, and took the whole convoy, conſiſting of 250,000 livers, 160 oxen, 90 horſes laden with proviſion, and 300 ſacks of flour; alſo three couriers with letters of importance from the French court to M. de Contades, with 130 ſoldiers, priſoners.

Several bomb veſſels are getting ready.

Sept. 16. There are about 200 Men at Work at Milford-Haven, and a Guard Ship lies there to prevent any Obſtruction that might be given.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Auguſt 31.

A Royal Edict is juſt publiſhed for impoſing an additional Tax on all Places and Employments, which, it is computed, will bring annually into the King's Coffers the Sum of 22 Millions. There is a Talk of augmenting the Octroys in the principal Cities and Towns of the Kingdom; and this Article will produce above twelve Millions; which joined to the conſiderable Sums the new Duty of ten Sols that is going to be laid upon every pound of Tobacco will produce, it is thought might enable the Court to ſupport the immenſe expences occaſioned by the preſent War. But, beſides all this, it is ſaid another Edict will ſoon appear for demanding a free gift of every Town in the Kingdom.

The Naſſau man of war, lately arrived at Portſmouth from Africa, has brought home the French gunner of Senegal, who, we hear, has made ſome very important diſcoveries to the Government, touching the French trade and commerce on that coaſt.

Letters from Copenhagen bring an account, that the Admiral of the Ruſſian fleet that was cruizing in conjunction with that of Sweden, ſent a meſſenger the 22d ult. to the Swediſh Admiral, to acquaint him, that he had or-

GEORGE SMITH, intending for England in about ten Days, deſires all thoſe indebted to him, on an open or Book Account, to come and pay their reſpective Ballances: And thoſe who have any Demand againſt him, are requeſted immediately

ders from his Court to return forthwith to Cronſtadt; which he did with all expedition.

They write from Hanover of the 6th inſtant, that by ſome deſerters they had intelligence, that the French had laid four bridges over the River Lippe in Weſtphalia, and were advancing to give Prince Ferdinand battle.

According to letters from Cologn of the 31ſt of laſt month, the regiments of Conti, Cambreſis, and Eu, infantry, who had been for ſome time quartered in that city, had received orders to march back to France; the 6th inſt. was fixed for the departure of the two firſt, and the other was to follow them two days after. The regiments of Perigord and Foix, who were ſo roughly handled the 5th of Auguſt, at the affair of Meer between Baron Imhoff and M. de Chevert, have alſo taken the ſame route.

We learn from Bruſſels, of the 4th inſtant, that a part of ten French battalions were expected in that city on the 12th inſtant, in their way from the Meuſe and Cologn, ſome to the interior parts of France, and the reſt to the ſea-coaſt.

The laſt accounts from the Pruſſian army under the King's command, mention ſeven Lieutenant-Generals priſoners, viz. Czernichefe, Solticoff, and Radamſky, all Ruſſians born; Solkofſky, a Pole; Manteuffel, Sievers, and Tieſenhauſen, Livonians. Beſides theſe, Lieutenant General Rutowſky has been ſince added to the number; and that of the common priſoners is augmented to between two and three thouſand.

On the 29th of Auguſt General Fermer ſent a trumpet to the army of Count Dohna, with a liſt of ſixteen general officers that were miſſing, intreating him to ſend an account how many of them were priſoners.

The Pruſſian Major-General de Freideville, who was placed among the dead in the liſt, having three great cuts on his head, gave ſigns of life, when he was carried to Cuſtrin, and there are even ſome hopes of his recovery.

From Cuſtrin (near which the late battle between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians was fought) taking the poſt road to Thorn on the Viſtula, we may reckon near 200 Britiſh ſtatute miles: ſo that the remains of the vanquiſhed army, if they can ſlip away from the Pruſſians, are likely to make a very wretched figure by the time they get to that river.

If, inſtead of taking the road to Thorn, they ſhould be obliged to keep more to the north, and direct their flight towards Dantzick, they will have about 240 miles to travel; and how they will find proviſions by the way without money, we don't well know.

As to the corps under General Romanzow, which (according to the account publiſhed at Berlin) quitted the poſt at Schweldt, and retired towards Konigſberg in Brandenburgh, having loſt its communication with General Fermer, we apprehend it muſt fall entirely into the hands of the Pruſſians. This Konigſberg lies 24 miles N. W. of Cuſtrin, and about eight E. of the Oder: from thence to the eaſtern confines of the Marche of Brandenburgh we reckon 60 miles. If General Romanzow cannot get clear off on that ſide, the alternative is, to croſs the Oder, and direct his flight to the N. W. in order to join the Swediſh army (which is 80 miles from Konigſberg) at the riſk of being intercepted and defeated by the troops in and about Stettin.

We hear the Dutch employed this year 125 ſhips in the Greenland fiſhery, with which they took 288 whales.

We hear the Government has contracted for three thouſand chaldrons of coals, to be forthwith ſent to Louiſbourg.

We hear that ſeveral arm'd ſhips of war have agreed to ſail in queſt of the Belleiſle privateer, which continues on the Iriſh coaſt, and has lately taken above ten of our ſhips homeward-bound.

Laſt Thurſday all the outward-bound ſhips ſailed from the Downs, under convoy of the Chatham man of war, Capt. Lockhart.

Four Dutch ſhips with French effects on board are taken and brought into Portſmouth.

This day at noon the braſs cannon and mortars taken at Cherburg were drawn from Hyde-park to the Tower, through a prodigious crowd of ſpectators.

We hear a Detachment of Prince Ferdinand's Army had ſurprized a Magazine belonging to Prince Soubiſe, and taken a great Quantity of Proviſions, Money, &c.

It is much rumoured, that there has been a general Engagement between the Allied Army and the French, in which the latter had been defeated with great Loſs.

It is reported that eight or ten Men of War, two Bombs, &c. are bound to Africa.

Several Ton Weight of Bullets, and a large Quantity of Gunpowder, are ordered to be ſhipped with all Expedition for Cape-Breton.

Letters from the Hague mention, that an Expreſs was arrived there, which gave an Account, That his Pruſſian Majeſty's Troops purſued and overtook the Ruſſians on the 29th paſt; that they had intirely deſtroyed them, and taken 400 Waggons.

Some Letters from Hamburgh ſay, that of the 70,000 Men the Ruſſian Army conſiſted of, not above 6000 eſcaped, but were either killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners.

Goſport, Sept. 15. Yeſterday came into the Harbour a large Dutch Ship, and this Morning her Conſort came in; they ſay they came from Surinam, and are loaded with Sugar, Coffee, &c. they were ſent in by one of our Privateers.

NEW-PORT, October 31.

Yeſterday came into this Port, from St. Martin's, the Ship Dover, of New-Haven, Capt. Phineas Cook; from whom we have the following Account, That on Tueſday the 24th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, he ſpoke with a Snow and Brig from Virginia for Glaſgow, Capt. John Smith, of the latter, who acquainted him that they were both taken by a French Frigate, deſign'd for 36 Guns, but mounted 26, of whom they were ranſomed.

BOSTON, October 30.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Miller arrived here in 6 Days with Diſpatches from our Forces at St, John's River in Nova-Scotia, by which we learn, that Brigadier Gen. Monckton had almoſt finiſhed a ſtrong Fort, juſt above the Entrance of that River, on the ſame Spot where the French ſome Time ago erected a Fort, which they afterwards demoliſhed. That the French and Indians continue to retire farther up, as our Rangers advance in their Scouting, in which they have diſcovered ſeveral of their Huts and Fields, &c. which they had deſerted. That a Number of Veſſels lay ready to carry a Body of our Troops as far up the River as they poſſibly could, where, 'tis ſaid, the French have a ſmall Fort, and where they have got up two Veſſels that were taken from the Engliſh ſome Time ago in the Bay of Fundy, and afterwards improved as Cruizers. That theſe Troops were to proceed as ſoon as Major Morris had joined them from Cape Sable; from which Place they had an Expreſs the 17th Inſt. with an Account, that Major Morris and Capt. Gorham, with a Number of our Forces had taken a French Place called Capeſe, with 70 Priſoners, and about 100 Head of Cattle; among the Priſoners was a French Prieſt, who has engaged, upon granting them indemnity, to bring in 200 more to ſubmit themſelves; and it is ſaid he is accordingly gone with a Party of our Troops, with a Flag of Truce for that Purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from New-London, October 10.

"Laſt Night Capt. Alcot arrived here from Barbados, which Place he left the 20th of September, and brings an Account of a Hurricane at Barbados and the Leeward Iſlands, on the 24th or 25th of Auguſt laſt, that it drove on Shore about 15 Veſſels at Barbados, ſeveral will be loſt, 45 at Martinico, two of them Frigates, and 30 at Guadaloupe, moſt at the two laſt Places like to be loſt; about 30 on Shore at St. Euſtatia, of which three belonged to New-England, and foundered at their Anchors, and all the People loſt, one of them was a new Snow."

This Morning his Excellency General Amherſt embarked on board the Province Sloop of War, Capt. Saunders, bound for Halifax.

Extract of a Letter from the Oneida Carrying Place, October 13, 1758.

"---The Grand Sachem of the Oneida Indians was with us at the taking of Frontenac; he was one of the moſt Chriſtian Indians I ever ſaw in my Life, conſtantly at Prayer, talking of Heaven and a future State, and ſaid, if we go on praying the Land would be ours, and he would help us all that he could. Friday laſt he took his Leave of us, and ſaid, if he heard of any Thing he would let us know it: At One o'Clock he, with three others, bid us farewell, but before he got half a Mile from our Encampment, he was ſhot dead, one taken, and the other two got in: The Captains alarmed went out, and found the poor King ſcalped, and brought him into the Fort, but could not come up with the Enemy: The General ordered a Coffin to be made for him, and gave his Wife white Linen to lay him out in; and on Saturday in the Afternoon he was decently buried in the North Weſt Baſtion, three Cannon fired over him, and the Indians performed their Ceremonies by drinking of Wine; the Oneidas are determined to have Satisfaction for ſo great a Loſs: The ſame Afternoon an Indian who belonged to Major Ingerſol, and who was taken at Lake George, 1757, came in, having made his Eſcape from the Party that killed the King; he ſays, he was carried to Canada, and has lived with the Indians ever ſince; that the Party conſiſted of 100, and only 5 Frenchmen: That they could have killed ſeveral white Men, but did not want to do it, as they had got the Perſon they wanted.---"

Fort Cumberland, in Nova-Scotia, September 14.

Lieut. Meech, and Enſign Hattfield, being out with a Party of 30 Rangers, and 20 of the 43d Regiment, about 45 Miles from Fort Cumberland, came upon a Party of the Enemy; and it is ſaid, had it not been for 2 Dogs in the advanced Guard of the Enemy's Party, Lieut. Meech would have deſtroyed the moſt of them; but as it happened, he recovered one Priſoner, and one Baggage Horſe; after which he burnt 100 Buſhels of Wheat, and returned to Fort Cumberland.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

Captain Wentworth, in a Schooner from Virginia, was caſt away at Barnagat, on Tueſday the 24th ult. in the S. E. Storm we had here: Veſſel and Cargo loſt, but the Men ſaved.

The next Day Capt. Benjamin, in a Sloop from Virginia, was caſt away in the ſame Storm, a little to the N. E. of Barnagat. Cargo loſt, and Men ſaved.

And on Saturday the 28th of October, about 8 o'Clock in the Evening, Capt. Robinſon, of Bermuda, for this Place, was caſt away at Little Harbour. The Veſſel and Cargo entirely loſt, being Salt and Fruit:---The People all ſaved. Wind at about S. S. W.

Since our laſt, a large French Prize Shio arrived here, called the Molly, bound from Quebec for the Cape; loaded with Fiſh, Oyl, Planks, &c. She was taken off the Cape, the 19th of September laſt, by the Royal Heſter Privateer, of this Port.---She formerly belonged to the Engliſh, and was a Privateer called the Nancy, out of Guernſey, mounting 18 Nine-Pounders, and proved very ſucceſsful out of that Place, having taken, it is ſaid, near one hundred French Veſſels, before ſhe was taken by the French, two of whoſe Frigates carried her into Morlaix, from thence ſhe was ſent to Canada, and now had but two Guns mounted. Four Engliſh Priſoners were taken on board her, deſigned to be exchanged at St. Domingo.

Friday laſt was ſent in here by the Privateers George, Captain Haley; King George, Captain Leycraft; and Abercrombie, Captain Valantine; a Schooner loaded with Sugar, which was taken the 16th of October coming out of a French Port on Hiſpaniola: She came in under the Command of Captain John Haley, who informs us, That a French 74 Gun Ship got into Pot-au-Pais, in a ſhattered Condition, having loſt about 100 Men, engaging two Engliſh Men of War; but got clear, by out ſailing them; and that a Fleet of about 30 Sail was ſoon to puſh out of the Cape, under Convoy of two Frigates and a Snow of War.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

On Wedneſday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here by Summons from the GOVERNOR.

On Sunday laſt an Expreſs arrived here from the Weſtward, by whom there is Advice that General FORBES left Rays-Town for Loyalhanning the 27th ult. That the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing, on our Side, in the Attack on Loyalhanning, amounted to 64; the Wounded chiefly mortal, and moſt of the Miſſing ſince found dead; the Loſs of the French not exactly known, but thought to be very conſiderable, as one of our People, who lay on the Field all Night ſcalped, and his Thigh broke, ſaid, they were a long Time in carrying off their Dead and Wounded on our Horſes: That our Bullocks were all ſaved, but that we loſt a great many Horſes: And that the French made three different Attacks, in as many different Places, and behaved with great Courage and Reſolution; but were as often repulſed by our Troops, who defended the Place moſt gallantly.

Tueſday laſt arrived here one of the Brigs mentioned in our laſt to be taken by the Spry, bound to Rhode-Iſland from Port-au-Prince. On the Firſt Inſtant ſhe was brought to, off the Capes, by the Prince Edward Frigate, of St. Maloes, Captain Soubire du Chateleau, (lately noticed in this Paper, having taken ſix of our Veſſels on the ſame Station) but on French Papers being produced, ſhe was let go, and eleven Priſoners put on board her from the Frigate. The Priſoners inform, that the Frenchman had taken the Polly, Captain Eccles, bound in here from the Bay of Honduras, and burnt her; Captain Lettimore, in a Schooner from Turks-Iſland to New-London; a Schooner from New-York for South-Carolina; and a Sloop from North-Carolina for New-York. It is ſaid he had taken another Veſſel, but we have not learnt her Name.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, from Salem.
---------Endeavour, William Treferthen, from Piſcataqua.
---------Adventure, Benjamin Chadwel, from Boſton.
---------Phœbe, John Backhouſe, from North-Carolina.
---------Lenniſton, William Dickinſon, from New-Caſtle, on Delaware.
Snow Weymar, Michael Tivitoe, from Anguilla.
Ship Prince William, Archibald M'Illvaine, from New-Caſtle, on Delaware.
Schooner Elizabeth, Francis Small, from North-Carolina.
----------Good Fortune, Ebenezer Stocker, from Salem.
----------Leopard, William Price, from New-York.
----------Diſpatch, Thomas Mulford, from N. Carolina.
Brig Tabitha and Elizabeth, John Cullam, from Boſton.
-----Captain Greenville, John Kegan, from New-York.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Adventure, John Wells, for South-Carolina.
----------Four-Friends, Joſeph Sylveſter, for R. Iſland.
Snow Salford, Robert Miller, for Londonderry.
-------Pruſſian Hero, Samuel Houſe, for Jamaica.
Brig Polly, John Riche, for Ditto.
------Whitehill, William Greenway, for Ditto.
Sloop Dolphin, William Dearing, for Ditto.
-------Elizabeth and Mary, Wm. Gibbons, for Antigua.
Ship Pruſſian Hero, James Mitchell, for Londonderry.
------Betty Sally, Edward Snead, for Cork.
------Hayfield, Robert Henderſon, for Louiſburgh.
------Ann and Elizabeth, Peter Falkner, for Madeira.

CLEARED.

Brig Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, to Barbados.
Schooner Good Fortune, Ebenezer Stocker, to Newbury.
Ship Alexander, Robert Adams, to Barbados.
Sloop Ruby, Benjamin Mather, to Connecticut.
Schooner Elizabeth, Francis Small, to North-Carolina.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, the POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1759.

LATELY imported by JAMES WALLACE, and to be ſold at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the Corner of Market ſtreet, choice old White Wine in Quarter Caſks, at Eight Pounds Ten Shillings per Caſk. Tocff.

STOLEN from Mr. Parrock's Wharff, on Friday the 31 Inſtant, at Night, a flat-bottomed Yawl, about 14 Feet long, painted red and rows with five Oars. Whoever brings ſaid Boat to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

¶ SAMUEL HOUSE.

DESERTED from his Majeſty's 17th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Brigadier General JOHN FORBES, now quartered at Philadelphia,

October 30. 1758. Thomas Shortale, private Soldier in Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris's Company, aged about 20 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, round ſmooth Face, light brown Hair, has a Stoop in his Shoulders, born in Kilkenny, in Ireland, by Trade a Barber, went off in his Regimentals.

November 4. 1758. George Edwards, private Soldier in Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris's Company, aged about 35 Years, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, round Face, black Hair, very round Shoulder'd, Short necked, born at the Town of Staffford, in England, a labouring Man, went off in a blue Jacket, Regimental Breeches, and the Brim of his Hat cut very narrow.

November 6. 1758. Uriah Brooks, private Soldier in Captain John Vaughan's Company, aged about 26 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, pitted with the Small-pox, dark brown Hair, ſhort necked, born at Reading, in England, a labouring Man, went off with his Firelock, Steel mounted, and his Regimental Coat, cut ſhort in the Skirts, and the Brim of his Hat cut very narrow.

Whoever ſecures, any of the ſaid Deſerters, and confines them in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the ſaid Regiment, at Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling reward for each of them; and whoever ſhall be detected in harbouring or concealing any of the ſaid Deſerters, will be proſecuted according to Law. ⊕

ALL Perſons indebted to FRANCIS RICHARDSON, and whoſe Debts are due in common Courſe of Payment, are deſired to pay the ſame. ¶

RUN away, on the 23d of laſt Month, from Thomas Baker, of Glouceſter, a Servant Lad, named Edward Hicks, this Country born, is ſhort and well ſet, about 5 Feet high of a fair Complexion, and has ſhort brown curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a brown Jacket, Tow Shirt, Tow Trowſers, and a new Felt Hat, no Shoes or Stockings. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS BAKER. ⊕

For BELFAST and NEWRY,

The SHIP
WILLIAM *and* GEORGE,
DOUGLASS CAMPBELL,
Maſter;

Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, great Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail about the latter End of November.

For Freight or Paſſage, agree with M'CULLOUGH and EDDY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Allen's Wharff. Æ

For BARBADOS directly,

The Letter of Marque SNOW
WEYMAR,
MICHAEL TIVITOE
Commander;

Mounts ten Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels, to carry 20 Men, and is completely fitted for Cloſe Quarters; has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ANTHONY STOCKER, or ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sims's Wharff. ¶

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

ALL Persons, who have any Demands on the Governor, are desired to send in their Bills without Delay.

This Day is published, and to be sold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, *at the* NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, *on the South-side of the Jersey-Market, Philadelphia,*

FATHER ABRAHAM's ALMANACK, on an entire new Plan, for the Year of our Lord 1759, being the third after Leap-Year, containing, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Festivals, and other remarkable Days, Length of Days and Nights, Moon's Age, Sun's Rising and Setting, High-water at Philadelphia, Tables of Interest at six per Ct. Tables of Coins as they pass Current in this and the neighbouring Governments. An Account of Fairs, Courts, Roads, and Quakers Yearly Meetings: The whole interspersed with a variety of entertaining and useful Remarks both in Prose and Verse. To which is added, an exact and nice Picture of his Majesty the King of Prussia, done on a Folio Copper-plate, by an eminent Hand, with a compendious Account of his Life and late memorable Actions. Likewise, an exact Plan of Louisbourg, with a succinct Account of its antient Right, its Product, its excellent Fisheries, and the Value it is of to the English Nation; with a Journal of the Siege and Surrender thereof. Together with a compendious Account of the Author's Travels over the vast Continent of America, with his Remarks on the Climate, Customs, Manners, Religion and Product of each Place, particularly of Mexico, Granada, Florida, Canada, Terra Firma, Peru, the Land of the Amazons, Brazil, and Chili; with the Land of the Negroes, of Barbary, and the great Desart of Africa, &c. &c.

By ABRAHAM WEATHERWISE, Gent.

This Almanack also contains besides what is mentioned above, the following Pieces of Poetry, chiefly wrote by the Author, viz.

1. The Medicine, a Tale for the Ladies. 2. An Epigram, to a young Lady who vow'd never to marry. 3. The Wish. 4. Reflections on a Watch. 5. A Thought at Waking. 6. A Receipt for modern Courtship. 7. The Vanity of Riches. 8. Reflections on the Life of Man. 9. Proper Ingredients to make a Beau. 10. A curious Riddle. 11. The Author's Prayer. 12. Dialogue between a Cock and a Steed. 13. In praise of Virtue. 14. Epitaph on a Tomb-stone belonging to the Author's Family. 15. The reformed Debauchee. 16. The Miser's Will.

Also, an Account of the Royal Family, and of all the crowned Heads in Europe, with a Description of Places, inhabited by the French, and their Distances from the River St. Lawrence to Mississippi. As also a small Collection of some of the most pithy Sayings of some of the antient Philosophers, &c. &c. &c.

October 28, 1758.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons indebted to the Estate of Michael Hunter, late of Deerfield, in the County of Cumberland, and Province of West New-Jersey, that they discharge no Obligation that was given to said Hunter, or that was given to Philip Burgin, either by Word or Writing, for any Part of said Estate (Either to Burgin, or by his Orders) as the Will of the said Michael Hunter, which said Burgin brought a Probat of from New York, and which made him Heir of said Estate, has been examined, and is thought by good Judges, to be a Counterfeit. Fail not, lest you be obliged to a Repayment by Charles Clark, who the said Hunter left his Attorney, and also Executor to a last Will and Testament. ⊕

To be SOLD,

BY Way of publick Vendue, by the Subscribers, on the 27th Day of November inst. on or near the Premises, three Tracts of Land, the Property of Isaac Vanmeter, late of the South Branch of Potowmack, deceased, situate, lying and being in the County of Salem, in the Province of West New-Jersey, viz. A Plantation in Pilesgrove Township, in the County aforesaid, containing 575 Acres, being the Place where the said Vanmeter formerly lived, with a large bearing Orchard, Dwelling house and Barn, 200 Acres of Plough Land cleared, about 70 Acres of Meadow, and a great deal more may be made, well watered and timbered, very natural to Grass, and extraordinary good Wheat Land, very convenient to Market and Merchant Mills. Also two Plantations, situated in Alloway's Creek Neck, in the County aforesaid, one containing 500 Acres, more or less, with a Dwelling house, Barn, about 60 Acres of Plough Land cleared, about 200 Acres of Marsh, the Remainder well timbered Upland, being a very fine Place for Stock. The other is an Island, lying in the Marsh, a small Distance from the River Delaware, containing 150 Acres, about 60 of which is good Plough Land, well timbered, and the Remainder good Marsh. Any Person or Persons inclinable to view the same, may apply to John Richman, in Pilesgrove, where they may be more fully informed. Attendance will be given on the Premises, and the Conditions made known at the Time aforesaid, by HENRY VANMETER, junior, and GARRET VANMETER, Executors. ✝

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the 18th Day of this instant November, at the House of John Strickland, in Southampton, Bucks County, A certain Messuage, Tenement, and two Tracts of Land; one of them is situated in the Township of Southampton, bounded by Lands of James Vansant, John Latham, Gilliam Cornell, and by Bristol Road, containing 60 Acres, more or less. The other is situated in the Township of Northampton, bounded by Lands of Joseph Addis, James Logan, Robert Parsons, James Vansant, and by Bristol Road, containing 30 Acres, more or less, being late the Estate of Samuel Pritchard, and taken in Execution by

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, *late Sheriff.* ¶

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the 21st Day of this inst. November, at the House of Arthur Thomas, in New-Britain Township, Bucks County, A certain Piece or Tract of Land, situated, lying and being in the Township aforesaid, beginning at a Corner of Isaac Williams's Land, by the Great Road, thence extending down the said Road as far as Thomas Drake's Orchard Fence, thence by the said Fence to the Corner thereof, and from thence upon a parallel Line with the said Road to the said Williams's Line, thence along the said Williams's Line to the Place of Beginning, containing 10 Acres, more or less, being late the Property of the aforesaid Thomas Drake, and taken in Execution by ¶

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, *late Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Attwood Shute, Esq; deceased, either by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwise, are desired to pay the same to the Administrators: And those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by the Subscribers, who are alone impowered to act. ATTWOOD COWMAN, WILLIAM SHUTE, HENRY SHUTE, JOHN SHUTE, *Administrators.*

To be SOLD by

THOMAS GORDON,

At his Store, opposite the Tun Tavern, in Water street,

A LARGE Quantity of choice Jamaica Spirit, four Years old, by the Hogshead, Barrel, Keg, or Gallon. Tbe.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription, A Second Volume of the LAWS of the Province of *NEW-JERSEY*, by Order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIS Volume will begin where the First Volume ended; and will contain all the Acts and Laws now in Force in the said Province since that Time to the Time of publishing this Second Volume, with proper marginal Notes, and compleat Tables of all the Publick Acts now in Force, of all the Private Acts, and such Acts as are Repealed, Expired, or Disallowed by the Crown: Together with a proper Index, containing all the principal Matters in the Body of the Book.

The whole Work hath been carefully prepared, examined, and corrected by the Original Laws, by SAMUEL NEVILL, Esq; one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; and is now commited to the Press, under his Correction and Inspection, by Order of the House of Assembly, at the following Price, to wit. Two-pence per Sheet, Proclamation Money, with reasonable Allowance for the Binding. And this publick Method hath been approved and recommended by the House for the more effectual Supplying the Publick with the said Laws, which will soon be out of Print, and not afterwards to be obtained.

The PROPOSALS are, That Ten Shillings Proclamation Money, be paid at the Time of Subscribing, and the Re-mainder on the Delivery of the Book. And those Persons who incline to be furnished with the said Laws, are desired to give in their Names, and to pay their first Subscription Money to the following Persons before the First of Januarynext, when the Subscriptions will be closed, and the Work put to Press, viz.

Middlesex County, John Wetherill and William Ouke, Esquires, in New-Brunswick; Thomas Bartow, Esq; in Perth-Amboy; and Francis Brasier Esq; at the Upper-Landing.

Monmouth County, Robert Lawrence and James Holmes Esquires, in Upper Freehold; Mr. Thomas Leonard at Freehold Court-House; Mr. John Wardell in Shrewsbury; and John Taylor, Esq; in Middletown.

Essex County, Robert Ogden and Cornelius Hetfield, Esquires; in Elizabeth-Town; and Uzal Ogden, Esq; in Newark.

Somerset County, Hendrick Fisher and John Hoogland, Esquires, and Benjamin Thompson, Esq; at Somerset Court-House.

Bergen County, George Vreland and Reneir Vangieson, Esquires, and David Provost, Esq; at Hackinsack.

Burlington County, Hugh Hartshorne and John Lawrence, Esquires, in Burlington; Henry Paxson Esq; at Mount-Holly; Joshua Bispham, Esq; at Mores-Town; and Mr. Thomas Douglass at Crosswicks.

Gloucester County, John Ladd and Samuel Clement, Esquires, and Robert Friend Price, Esq; at Haddonfield.

Salem County, William Hancock, Esq; and John Budd, Esq;

Cumberland County, Ebenezer Miller, Alexander Moore, and Ananias Seyrs, Esquires.

Cape-May County, Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, Esquires.

Hunterdon County, Joseph Yard and Peter Middagh, Esquires, and Abraham Cottnam and Moore Furman, Esquires, in Trenton.

Morris County, Jacob Foord, Esq;

Subscriptions are also taken in by the Editor, SAMUEL NEVILL, Esq; in Perth-Amboy; James Parker, the Printer of the Work in Woodbridge; Parker and Weyman in New-York; and by David Hall, Printer, in Philadelphia.

October 12, 1758. SAMUEL NEVILL.

☞ A List of the SUBSCRIBERS NAMES will certainly be prefixed to this VOLUME, and given gratis.

N. B. Those who have not got the First Volume, may be supplied with both Volumes, by giving in their Names to any of the above Persons.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Use of the COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and CHARITY-SCHOOLS of PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
3	of	500	are	1500
4	of	300	are	1200
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1000
15	of	75	are	1125
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	40	are	1200
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	10	are	1000
900	of	2	are	7200
1189	Prizes.		First drawn,	50
3811	Blanks.		Last drawn,	51
	The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,			25
	The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,			25
	The Ticket drawn next before the first 500,			12
	The Ticket drawn next after the first 500,			12
5000	Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each,			20000

IN this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is also an Advantage, and the Deduction is smaller than usual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on the First Day of February next, or sooner, if sooner full. The Prizes to be published in this Gazette, and the Prize-money to be paid as soon as the Drawing is finished, the aforesaid Deduction being first made.

Prize-money not demanded in six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Institution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Messieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Edward Shippen, junior, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Trust reposed in them.

Tickets are now selling by the said Managers, at their respective Dwelling-houses, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-House, and David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, October 24. 1758.

RUn away, this Morning, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a lusty well set Man, about 29 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large bushy Head of yellow coloured Hair, which is very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkshire, in England, and speaks much the Language of that Country; came over in the City of Derry, a few Days ago, from Londonderry: Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with small turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with Stripes across, blue Serge Breeches, and new Shoes. He is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

□ WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been some Time on board a Man of War, and 'tis probable he may pass for a Sailor. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wednesday the 29th Day of November next, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Rudolph Bonner, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a convenient and commodious Dwelling-house, and fine Improvements, with 260 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, a fine young Orchard, of the most curious Fruit, situate in the Township of Providence, near Skippack, and Schuylkill, late the Estate of Doctor John Deimer, deceased, seized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

For EXPORTATION,

At the SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, On Captain Goodman's Wharff, above Race Street.

IS made best hard white SOAP, Rozin SOAP, Mould and Dipt TALLOW CANDLES, of all Sizes.

Where Merchants, and others, may be supplied on the best Terms.

N. B. Several good dry lower Stores, upper Stores for Grain, and a very convenient Rigging Loft, to be lett on said Wharff.

CAme to the Plantation of Thomas Forster, Esq; in Paxton Township, and County of Lancaster, the 16th of October Instant, a bay Horse, three or four Years old, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Shoulder and near Buttock O, the off hind Foot white; he is about fourteen or fifteen Hands high. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

THOMAS FORSTER.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1758.

RUN away, on the 21st Instant, from Robert Wakely, of this City, a Negro Woman, named Anne, about 18 or 20 Years of Age, is short and well set, and had on a blue Jacket and Petticoat, Oznenbrigs Apron, and an old Cap, but no Shoes or Stockings. Also run away, at the same Time, a Negroe Man, named Frank, belonging to Alexander Collay, of Whitemarsh, about 30 or 35 Years of Age, is a slender middle sized Fellow, and had on a new Wool Hat, Bearskin light coloured Coat, a Snuff coloured Jacket, without Sleeves, a striped Shirt, Leather Breeches, blue Stockings and good Shoes. They are Man and Wife, and supposed to be gone together. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and brings them to either of the Subscribers, shall have Fifty Shillings Reward for both, or if put into the next Goal where taken up Forty Shillings, paid by ROBERT WAKELY, *or* ALEXANDER COLLAY. ‡

Bucks County, October 24, 1758.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in the Township of Warwick, Bucks County, on the 21st of this instant October, at Night, a brown Gelding, three Years old, between 14 and 15 Hands high, in good Order, trots mostly out of hand, paces a good Travel when rid, has a short switch Tail, his Mane hangs on the Off side, cropt pretty short, trimmed behind the Ears some time ago, has a Scar on one of his Fore-legs, on the Inside, above the Knee, from a Cut with a Scythe, had never been shod, nor worked in the Geers, when took away, and had no Brand nor Ear-mark. Whoever takes up and secures the said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, and the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Horse, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

JOHN DIVEN. ⊕

Philadelphia, October 25, 1758.

STOPT at Noxontown Fair, on Monday last, two large Silver Spoons, which, it is thought, have certainly been stolen. Any Person describing the Marks, and paying for this Advertisement, may have them again, by applying to John Bayly, Goldsmith in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1758.

ON the 12th Day of August was committed, as an idle Vagrant, to the Workhouse of this City, one Mary Smith, but since confesses her Name to be Catherine Palmer, and that she belongs to Parson Campbell, in Charles County, Maryland; this is therefore to inform said Campbell, or any other Person, that if they do not come or send for said Mary Smith, alias Catherine Palmer, in four Weeks from this Date, she will be sold out for her Charges by the Keeper of the Workhouse of Philadelphia, JAMES WHITEHEAD. ⊙

Reading, October 16, 1758.

STrayed or stolen from the Subscriber at Reading, about the 25th of last Month a roan Horse, six Years old last Spring, about 13 Hands high, no Brand, a Piece cropt or tore off one Ear, has a bob Tail, is a natural Pacer, had but one Shoe. Whoever takes up and secures the said Horse, so that his Owner may have him again, shall receive Ten Shillings, and reasonable Charges; if stolen, and the Thief also secured, Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by me JOHN SMITH, junior. ⊕

October 16, 1758.

WHereas Mary, the Wife of William M'Cord, of Paxton Township, Lancaster County, hath eloped from her Husband, and carried off some of his Goods, and has endeavoured to make Sale of more; therefore these are to forbid all Persons from trusting her, the said Mary, on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. WILLIAM M'CORD. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Servant Woman, who has three Years to serve, and is fit for all sorts of House-work, enquire at the New Printing Office. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A Smart young Negroe Man, who has had the Small-pox and Measles. Enquire of John Everla, in Third street, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the Lock and Key. ‡

October 26, 1758.

THere was found, some time ago, a Pocket-book, with some Paper money, and some Writings in it. The Owner coming and describing the said Book and Writings, may have them again, by applying to Joseph Dickinson, in Plymouth Township. ⊕

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

November 16, 1758. NUMB. 1560.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The following Articles from South-Carolina, we were obliged to leave out laſt Week for want of Room.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, October 13.

ON Monday laſt arrived here Capt. Baſſnett from Africa, who informs us, that ſince Commodore Marſh left that Coaſt, a French Man of War, of 60 Guns, had been upon it, and taken a Schooner belonging to Rhode-Iſland, and driven aſhore and deſtroyed the Ship Anne-Galley, of Whitehaven, John Kennedy Maſter, both trading upon the Grain Coaſt.

On Wedneſday alſo arrived here, the Defiance private Ship of War, of Briſtol, commanded by Capt. Richard Condon. She left Briſtol the 29th of March laſt, cruized a conſiderable Time in the Bay of Biſcay, and came laſt from Corunna in Spain, where (on the 15th of Auguſt) ſhe left La Magnifique, a French 74 Gun Ship, which had been chaſed into that Port 4 Months before in her Route for Louiſbourg. Capt. Condon made the following Prizes during his Cruize, viz.

April 11th, The Reſolution, Evert Ryndert Johannes Commander, a Dutch-French Ship of 600 Tons, from Bourdeaux for Port-au-Prince, laden with Bale Goods, and 1300 Barrels of Flour; but had Papers and Clearances for Coracoa: Unluckily for the Dutchman, a French Factor on board diſcovered that her Papers were artfully concealed in a Deal-Plank (ſcooped out for the Purpoſe) under the Captain's Bed in his State-Room.

April 17th, The St. Paul, a Daniſh Dogger, from Marſeilles for Havre-de-Grace, richly laden.

April 19th, The Ship Pearl, Stephen Ancel Maſter, from Jamaica for London, which had been taken the 6th by a French Privateer of Granville: The Privateer mounted 16 Guns, and had 180 Men; Ancel's Veſſel but 12 Guns, Half 6, and the other Half 2-Pounders, and 30 Men, yet he fought the Privateer a whole Day before he ſurrendered.

April 28th, Le St. Pierre, a large French Ship for Canada, from Dunkirk, with Proviſions, 1000 Stand of Arms, and other warlike Stores.

June 3d, A new Frigate, pierced for 24 9-Pounders, built at Bayonne, and was under Spaniſh Colours; laden with Proviſions, bound to Canada, and had the King of Spain's Protection on board.

July 7th, La Marguerite, a French Brigt. from Rochelle for Quebec, with Flour, and a large Quantity of rich Bale Goods, ſuch as Velvets, embroidered Silks, Sattins, Millinery, &c.

October 27th. Sunday laſt paſſed by this Bar, for Cape-Fear, His Majeſty's Ship the Zephyr, with a Schooner ſhe had taken, that was clandeſtinely carrying Proviſions to St. Auguſtine.

About 6 Weeks ago paſſed by St. Kitt's, for Jamaica, His Majeſty's Ship Enterprize, with Governor Haldane on board, having ſeveral Tranſports (with Talbot's Regiment) and Store-ſhips under Convoy.

The 26th ult. a Sort of Edict was publiſhed at St. Euſtatia, prohibiting the Subjects of Great-Britain to diſcourſe of Public Affairs; to uſe any Expreſſions in Diſhonour of the Dutch Government or Trade; and to give any Intelligence concerning the Sailing and Deſtination of Dutch Veſſels.

'Tis ſaid, that a large black Brigantine, and 2 or 3 ſmaller Veſſels, have lately been drove aſhore (by a Storm) near St. Auguſtine; and that a French Privateer is gone in there diſmaſted.

A Briſtol Snow, from Antigua for this Port; and the Sloop Harriot, Capt. Hutchings, of and from this Port, for the Weſt-Indies, were lately taken by the French; but the latter has been re-taken, and carried into St. Kitt's.

Yeſterday put back, the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Cain, of and from this Port for Jamaica, having ſprung a Leak,

ANNAPOLIS, October 26.

Monday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, when the Honourable the Lower Houſe unanimouſly made Choice of Col. Henry Hooper (a Member of Dorcheſter County) for their Speaker; and his Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Eſq; our Governor, opened the Seſſion with the following Speech, viz.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly,

AS many of you are already acquainted with what paſſed between the Two Houſes of Aſſembly during our late Seſſions, and the Reſt of you may eaſily inform yourſelves by recurring to their Journals, I will not enter into a Detail of the Meaſures which were then purſued; but ſhall only obſerve to you, that they were ſuch as unhappily gave Occaſion for an odious Diſtinction to be made between the Inhabitants of Maryland and thoſe of the neighbouring Colonies; and inclined his Majeſty's Generals, who were appointed to command his Forces in theſe Parts, to entertain a very unfavourable Opinion of the People of this Province.

Being however well ſatisfied myſelf, that it was far from the Deſire of the People in general, to be exempted from contributing their Quota for the Expedition, which General FORBES, in Obedience to his Majeſty's eſpecial Order, was then about to undertake, and in the Event whereof none could be more intereſted than themſelves, I thought it my Duty to aſſure the General, when I paid him a Viſit on the Frontiers of Pennſylvania, that if ſuch Aids as he might have expected from us were not granted, it ought not to be attributed to a Want of Inclination in the People of Maryland to promote the Service, but to an accidental Difference in Opinion, and an unhappy Diſagreement between the Two Houſes of Aſſembly about the Mode of raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, which I flattered myſelf would not be the Caſe at any future Seſſion.

By this Repreſentation the General was induced, as you may learn from a Letter of his, which ſhall be laid before you, to advance a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Province, to encourage the Maryland Troops to continue in the Service during the Campaign, and until the Legiſlature ſhould meet again, and agree on a Bill for reimburſing his Excellency, and paying off the Arrears that might be then due to Lieutenant-Colonel Dagworthy and the Companies under his Command. You will alſo ſee, that in Compaſſion to Mr. Roſs, who having victualled our Troops at Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick, in Conſequence of an Agreement made laſt Year with the Agents, was greatly diſtreſſed by the Aſſembly's breaking up without putting it in thoſe Gentlemen's Power to pay him, his Excellency hath been pleaſed to advance him likewiſe ſome Money, to ſupport his Credit, until Supplies ſhall be raiſed, and the Agents be impowered to pay what, upon a Settlement, ſhall appear due to him. I do not exactly know what Mr. Roſs's Claim, and the Arrears of Pay that are now due to our Troops, amount to; but I believe the whole doth not exceed Thirteen or Fourteen Thouſand Pounds at the moſt; a Sum that is very inconſiderable, in Compariſon of the Supplies which have been granted this Year by the other Colonies for his Majeſty's Service, and much leſs, I am perſuaded, than the Inhabitants of this Province can afford, and would chearfully give, for the ſame Purpoſe.

Gentlemen,

What has been now communicated to you, I am deſired to recommend, i. the firſt Place, to your Conſideration; and that your Attention might not be diverted, I decline mentioning any other Matters, until you ſhall have come to ſome Reſolution with Regard to the General's Letter; to which, I hope, you will very ſoon enable me to give ſuch an Anſwer as might convince him that you merit the Confidence he hath been pleaſed to repoſe in this Aſſembly, and that you meet determined to demonſtrate by your Proceedings, more than by Profeſſions, that you are pleaſed with the extraordinary Zeal which our Troops have ſhewn for his Majeſty's Service, and the Honour of the Province; and that notwithſtanding the ill Opinion which ſome, who are Strangers to the real Principles of the Inhabitants of Maryland, have been led to entertain of them, there are not in his Majeſty's Dominions more loyal, nor more dutiful Subjects.

LONDON.

A Letter from a Perſon lately returned from Confinement at Bayonne, gives the following Account of the Treatment of Britiſh Priſoners at that Place.

AFTER being ſtript by the Privateers, they are forced to lye on the cold Boards, having two Pounds only of Straw allowed them in a Fortnight, and no Blanket or Hammock. Many of them, poor Fellows! have little or nothing to cover their Nakedneſs. Officers are allowed eight Sols (or 4d Engliſh) a Day; but twenty Sols per Day is ſcarce ſufficient to keep Soul and Body together; for they are not permitted to go to the Town to buy their own Proviſions, and at the Caſtle they are groſly impoſed upon. For a ſeparate Apartment from the Sailors each Officer pays two Livres per Month. None of them is admitted to go upon his Parole, unleſs he can procure Bail for 3000 Livres. Seldom a Week paſſes but ſome Priſoner is run into the Leg or Thigh by the Centinel's Bayonet, for the moſt trifling cauſe. Five Priſoners, endeavouring to make their Eſcape, were diſcovered by the Centinels, who calling for more aſſiſtance, the Priſoners fell down upon their Knees, imploring Mercy. The Guards ſeeing them in a defenceleſs Poſture, boldly drew their Scymetars, killed Four of them outright, and left the other for Dead with the loſs of his Right Hand; and for this Piece of ſignal Bravery they were commended by their Officers. Another Priſoner had a very dangerous Wound given him, by a Centinel's running his Bayonet into his Thigh, becauſe he had ommitted the Ceremony of taking off his Hat, and croſſing himſelf, when he came to the Well to draw Water. With reſpect to myſelf, I had bribed the Centinels to carry me to Spain with Four others of my Acquaintance. The Commandant getting Notice of it, reſolved that we ſhould have a free Paſſage as far as the great Ditch, and that there he would plant a File of Muſqueteers in a Buſh to Fire upon us, it being neceſſary, he ſaid, to ſacrifice us, in order to intimidate others from making the like Attempt. Luckily was informed of his Deſign in the Evening by a Maid of the Houſe. However, I was afterwards confined in a Dungeon under Ground, and there loaded with Irons.

If you acquaint them that French Priſoners in England are not ſo inhumanly treated, their Reply is, That they believe it; but it is more out of Fear, than Good-nature. Indeed I muſt do the preſent Commiſſary, M. de Freme, the Juſtice to ſay, that as far as lay in his Power, he hath always behaved with great Equity and Civility towards the Priſoners.-------The Bayonners have not the Humanity which many in England have, to raiſe Contributions for for the Relief of the poor naked Sailors. The French pride themſelves much on being the politeſt of Nations; and certainly they are ſo, if Politeneſs conſiſts in fine Compliments, and external Geſtures of the Body, without any Intention to perform what is ſaid. While in Subjection they are the moſt fawning and inſinuating; ſo far indeed as to make a conſiderable Progreſs in gaining the Hearts of our Britiſh Ladies. Thus I am informed, that a French Priſoner is ſeldom at a Loſs for a Partner at an Aſſembly; while an honeſt Engliſhman is but little regarded. Such is the foible of many, that they can reliſh nothing but what is Frenchified. I only wiſh that ſuch were to experience them as much as their humble Servant has done,

R. C.

P. S. As moſt of the Merchants in Bayonne are become Bankrupts, they make great Complaints againſt the Authors of the War. There are at preſent about twenty-two Privateers belonging to Bayonne, from 28 to 16 Guns. They are all in the River, and are to cruize Four or Five together."

Peterſburgh, July 15. When Oſman Effendi, Envoy Extraordinary from the Grand Seignor, had his firſt publick Audience of the Empreſs, which was on the 9th Inſt. he made a Speech to her Imperial Majeſty in the Turkiſh Language, the Subſtance of which was, "That the Sultan, his moſt potent and moſt gracious Maſter, in appointing him to come and notify to this Court his happy Acceſſion to the Throne of the Ottomans, did at the ſame time expreſly charge him to give freſh Aſſurances of his Highneſs's firm Reſolution not only to abide by the Terms of the Treaties concluded between the Porte and Ruſſia, but alſo to cultivate, by all poſſible Means, the Friendſhip and good Harmony which ſo happily ſubſiſt between the two Empires."

To which the Vice Chancellor, Count Woronzoff, made Anſwer, in the Empreſs's Name, "That her Imperial Majeſty had, with real Satisfaction, heard of the Sultan's Acceſſion to the Ottoman Throne, and was no leſs pleaſed with the Aſſurances juſt given her of that Monarch's Intention to continue to live in Peace with her: And, on the other Hand, his Highneſs might reſt perfectly aſſured of her Imperial Majeſty's Friendſhip."

Hague, Auguſt 18. A Report prevails here, and ſeems to be daily gaining more Credit, that the States-General are going to join the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, and will act chiefly againſt England.

Hague, Sept. 1. By the laſt letters from Pomerania we learn, that two Swediſh officers have been arreſted and conducted to Stralſund, where they are to be confined till General Hamilton receives orders concerning them from court. They are accuſed of having continually oppoſed every ſcheme that has been propoſed in the councils of war, and of not having executed their General's orders. 'Tis alſo ſaid, they held a correſpondence with the Pruſſians. At leaſt it is certain, that their conduct was ſuſpicious, and that by their intrigues they have hindered General Hamilton from marching ſtrait to Stettin, which he wanted to beſiege a great while ago. However, it is thought that the Swediſh army is now going to march to that place; but it is queſtioned whether they will lay ſiege to it, as the ſeaſon is ſo far advanced.

Paris, Sept. 1. The King having acquainted the States-General of his willingneſs to grant to their Subjects a bounty upon the importation of Dutch herrings into this kingdom, their High Mightineſſes have returned their thanks to his Majeſty, by their Ambaſſador, M. de Berkenrode. On this occaſion they again declared, that it was their ſincere intention to perſiſt in the ſyſtem of neutrality they had embraced; and the King relying upon aſſurances, ſo conformable to the wiſe Maxims by which their Republick is governed, hath granted them that mark of his affection which they deſired in favour of the commerce of their ſubjects. Accordingly, the Count d'Affry, his Miniſter Plenipotentiary, is ordered to declare to them; 'That his Majeſty had given orders that the 9th article of 'the treaty of commerce of the 21ſt of December 1739, 'ſhould be proviſionally executed till farther orders, accor-'ding to its form and tenor, till the negociation, which 'has been ſometime on the carpet, for ſettling a treaty of 'commerce between the two powers, can be brought to 'a concluſion.' It was on the 28th of laſt month, that the Count d'Affry made this declaration to the States-General. "Your High Mightineſſes (he adds in the memorial preſented on this occaſion) will eaſily ſee, in the reſolution which his Majeſty has taken with regard to this affair, the real intereſt which he continues to take in their proſperity, and the advantage of the Dutch navigation. They will certainly be the more ſenſible of the Value of the King's ſentiments, as they are daily experiencing the quite contrary from his Majeſty's enemies."

Sept. 2. The King lately ſent ſeveral edicts to the parliament, in order to their being regiſtered; but at the ſame time his Majeſty left that court at liberty to adopt thoſe that ſhould appear to them leaſt burthenſome to the people: In conſequence of which, the edict that obliged the inhabitants of this city to carry their plate to the mint, to receive a new mark there, is one of thoſe that has been rejected; and ſo this project is dropt.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 15.

Letters from Munden mention there being only one Lieutenant and 40 Men left of the 3 Companies of Royal Deux-Ponts Grenadiers, who had ſo great a Share in the late bloody Action with the Heſſians.

Auguſt 17. The French have publiſhed various Orders for levying prodigious Contributions on the Inhabitants of the Landgraviate of Heſſe, encouraged by a Decree lately publiſhed by his Imperial Majeſty againſt the Landgrave, which threatens putting him immediately under the Ban of the Empire, in Caſe he does not detach himſelf from the King of Pruſſia, and all his Adherents.

A Dutch Ship from St. Euſtatia, with 600 Hogſheads of Sugar, 1000 Bags of Coffee, ſome Indigo and Cotton, is brought into Portſmouth by the Beckford Privateer of London, Capt. Athy. She came out in Company with thirty Sail.

Auguſt 26. A Dutch Ship, laden with Ammunition, and

a Ship

a Ship under Spaniſh Colours from Dunkirk, with Cambricks, Lace, &c. are taken by the Favourite Privateer, Capt. Nation, and brought into Torbay.

It is ſaid an Augmentation is to be made of 25 Men to each Troop of Horſe in the King's Service.

Alſo that an additional Duty will be laid upon all Goods imported from Holland.

Auguſt 29. A Draught is ordered to be made out of all the Regiments, to be ſent to America, in order to ſecure the Advantages already obtained in that Part of the World.

By ſome Letters received from the Secretary of the Britiſh Embaſſy at the Court of Madrid, we have an Account, that in his late Conferences with the Spaniſh Miniſters, he was aſſured that his Catholick Majeſty had, notwithſtanding any Repreſentations to the contrary, firmly reſolved to maintain his Engagements entered into at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Auguſt 31. We hear from Portſmouth, that the Prizes brought in there, taken by the Experiment Privateer, are valued at more than 50,000 l. Sterling.

Plymouth-Dock, Auguſt 23. His Majeſty's Ship Huſſar, Capt. Elliot, is arrived from a Gruize, and has brought in with him a Letter of Marque of 22 Guns and 70 Men, call'd L'Heureux Mallouin, Capt. Le Coque, of St. Maloes, from Martinico. Her Cargo conſiſts of 247 Hogſheads, 21 Tierces, 15 Barrels of Sugar; 94 Hogſheads, 15 Tierces, 47 Barrels, 139 Bags of Coffee; 16 Bales of Cotton, a Caſe of Cocoa, and a Caſk of Indigo. There were ſeveral Gentlemen Paſſengers on board, and one Lady, who are all landed here, and are gone upon their Parole to Taviſtock. Some of the Gentlemen openly declared, that their Iſlands were in a ſtarving Condition, and that the Negroes were ready to riſe for Want of Proviſions.

London, September 1.

The following is a Tranſlation of a Letter written by his Majeſty to his Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, on the Battle of Crevelt.

" The Succeſs which the Almighty was pleaſed to grant to my Army, under your Highneſs's Command, on the 23d ult. gave me the higheſt Pleaſure, eſpecially receiving the Particulars of it by your Highneſs's Letter of the 24th, and verbally from my Adjutant-General Von Rheden. I cannot therefore omit my ſincereſt Acknowledgments to your Highneſs on this Occaſion, as it is, under God, to your wiſe Meaſures and unparallelled Manœuvres, that this Victory is to be aſcribed. I want Words to expreſs my Senſe of the Service you have performed, and my Admiration of your extraordinary Abilities exerted for Me and the common Cauſe, with equal Zeal, Magnanimity, and Succeſs.

" My Joy is greatly heightened to find that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick had ſo great a Share in the Succeſs of that glorious Day. Your Highneſs will inform that worthy Prince, that he had before my Eſteem and Affection, and by this freſh Proof of his Activity, Valour, and good Conduct, he has now acquired my Admiration.

" I always had a good Opinion of the Troops in general under your Command, and particularly of my own: And I am now ſo confirmed in it by what your Highneſs writes to me, that I make not the leaſt Doubt, that, under ſuch a Leader, who has gained their entire Love and Confidence, they will at all Times chearfully do their Duty, like brave and honeſt Men. I deſire your Highneſs will make known to both Officers and Men, the Thoughts I entertain of them.

" What your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention of the Behaviour of Lieutenant-General Oberg and Major-General Wangenheim, gives me great Satisfaction. I cannot conclude without acquainting your Highneſs, that in regard to the honourable Mention you make of Lieutenant-Colonel Schulenbourg, I have ordered him a Colonel's Commiſſion.

" I remain with Truth, &c. &c.

" GEORGE REX."

Sept. 2. A draught from the train of artillery, conſiſting of Engineers, Bombardiers and Matroſſes, will embark in a few days for America, with ſome troops going thither; part of the former are to be garriſoned in the Iſland of Cape Breton.

Saturday a great number of beds and bedding, together with a great quantity of proviſions and ſtores of all kinds, were ſhipped on board tranſports in the river, bound for Louiſbourg.

The Hazard privateer, Captain Dobſon, of London, has taken and ſent into Portſmouth, a Dutch dogger, from Rotterdam to Liſbon, with prohibited goods; alſo another Dutch dogger, from St. Vallery, in France, bound to Rochelle.

A Number of ſmall Men of War, we hear, are ordered to be got ready for the Sea, who are to be well manned, in order to curb the French Privateers, who do much Miſchief in our Channel, when dark Nights help to give them Courage.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Aug. 26.

'We are informed, that on the 20th the Duke of Marlborough waited on Prince Ferdinand, with whom he had a long Conference.---And his Grace was pleaſed to ſay to the Officer who attended him, That he was charm'd with the Prince's Behaviour. That his very Appearance ſhew'd Penetration and Courage, as his Actions did Activity, Conduct, and Valour. To which the Officer took the Liberty to reply, That Prince Ferdinand was not only a worthy, but alſo a humane General; and that, except the King of Pruſſia, his Brother Prince Henry, and Marſhal Daun, he did not know his Equal, for Courage and Conduct in all Germany.'

Sept. 5. The late glorious Victory obtained by the King of Pruſſia over the Ruſſians, it is thought, muſt give a moſt happy turn to his affairs, as it has been obtained ſo ſhort a time before the meeting of the Dyet of Poland, which is to aſſemble in the beginning of October. Before this, it was thought the Members of the Dyet would not have met together in the beſt temper; and this defeat will ſerve to rivet ſuch of the Grandees of Poland, who are friends to the King of Pruſſia, in his intereſt, ſtrengthen ſuch as were wavering, and bring over others to eſpouſe his cauſe. The Poles have the greateſt reaſon to be diſpleaſed with the Ruſſians, who have not only infringed the Law of Nations, by traverſing their country without their conſent, but alſo for having, in their paſſage, committed the greateſt outrages; and as the Ruſſians have no other way to return home, but thro' Poland, there is no doubt that great numbers of the ſtraggling remains of theſe Barbarians will be cut off by the Peaſants, in return for the loſſes and damages they have ſuſtained. Many of the Grandees of Poland lay the fault upon their King, as he, by the Treaty which he has entered into with the Courts of France, Auſtria, and Peterſburg, was the cauſe of the Ruſſians traverſing the Kingdom of Poland, in order to enter the territories of his Pruſſian Majeſty. There is another reaſon aſſigned why the Poles at this time ſhould be jealous of the Ruſſians, as they have cauſe to ſuſpect that the conqueſt of the dominions of the King of Pruſſia was not the only buſineſs they came upon, but to give weight to a propoſal, which, it is ſaid, was to be made at the general Dyet, to fix the Crown of Poland on the Electoral houſe of Saxony. This, no doubt, if brought on the Carpet, would cauſe terrible quarrels among them; but the late opportune ſtroke given to the Ruſſians, may perhaps hinder that propoſal being brought on the Carpet, and give a turn to affairs in that kingdom, greatly to the advantage of the King of Pruſſia.

Sept. 7. Yeſterday eleven Colours, taken from the French at Louiſbourg, were brought, under the conduct of a party of Horſe-Guards, Horſe Grenadiers, and Foot-Guards, from Kenſington to St. Paul's. They paſſed in Review before his Majeſty, who ſtood upon a Carpet laid upon the Steps before the Door of the Palace, and proceeded from thence, thro' a moſt numerous concourſe of People, to St. Paul's; where, when the Companies of Grenadiers had opened a Paſſage to the right and left, from the End of the Church to the Choir Gate, the Colours were met at the Weſt Door by the Lord Biſhop of Oxford, Dean; the Biſhop of Briſtol, and Dr. Taylor, two of the Reſidentiaries; the Minor Canons, Vicars Choral and Choriſters of the ſaid Cathedral; and as they walked to the Choir the following Anthem, compoſed by the late Dr. Crofts, was performed.

'We will Rejoice in thy Salvation; and Triumph in
'the Name of the Lord our God.
'Now know I, that the Lord helpeth his Anointed, and
'will hear him from his Holy Heaven: Even with the ſa-
'ving Strength of his Right Hand.
'Some put their truſt in Chariots, and ſome in Horſes:
'But we will Remember the Name of the Lord our God.'

The Colours were depoſited in the Lord Mayor's Veſtry, and the Anthem being finiſhed, the Dean and Reſidentiaries took their Stalls in the Choir, and Evening Service began, in the courſe whereof the following Anthem, compoſed by Dr. Greene, late Organiſt and Compoſer to the King, was Sung.

'The King ſhall Rejoice in thy Strength, O Lord: Ex-
'ceeding glad ſhall he be of thy Salvation.
'Thou ſhalt preſent him with the Bleſſings of Goodneſs:
'and haſt ſet a Crown of pure Gold upon his Head.
'O Lord, grant him a long Life: That his Years may
'endure throughout all Generations.
'He ſhall dwell before God for ever: O prepare thy lo-
'ving Mercy and Faithfulneſs, that they may preſerve
'him.
'As for his Enemies, Clothe them with Shame: But
'upon himſelf let his Crown flouriſh. Amen.
'Let thy Mercy, O Lord, continue upon him for Ever-
'more: and thy Counſel ſtand faſt with him.
'Let his Seed endure for ever: And his Throne as the
'Days of Heaven.
'O be joyful in the Lord, all ye Lands: Sing, rejoice,
'and give Thanks.'

After the General Thankſgiving, the Prayer of Thankſgiving upon the taking of Louiſbourg was read, and the Service being ended, the Guards marched back to their ſeveral Quarters.

September 8. Letters from Dreſden of the freſheſt date acquaint us, that they are in the utmoſt apprehenſions of being either ſpeedily beſieged or bombarded. The Pruſſians have taken all poſſible precautions for their defence, and have taken from the Inhabitants every kind of weapon.

September 9. It is confidently reported, that 10,000 Saxons have joined the French army under the Prince de Soubiſe, and that they are made up from ſuch as have, at ſeveral times, deſerted from the King of Pruſſia's army, and made their eſcape into Hungary and Auſtria; from whence, by long marches, they at length joined the French.

The two Engliſh Ships from Hamburgh to London, who were taken by two French Frigates, and carried into Zurick-Zee, ſailed from thence for Dunkirk the 1ſt Inſtant, but in the Evening were met by Capt. Lockhart in the Chatham, with the Solebay and Biddeford Men of War, who gave the Frigates Chace, retook one of the Prizes, and drove the other aſhore, where ſhe is wrecked, and the Admiralty or Strand-Maſter is unloading the Goods. The two Frigates narrowly eſcaped back to Zurick-Zee, where they have now neither Money or Credit, nor any Pledge to procure either.

In a Letter from a Merchant at Martinico to his Friend at Nantz (found in a Dutch Ship) he ſays, 'I have ordered my Friend at Coracoa to make you a Remittance; 'the Goods will be conſigned to Meſſ. ------- [here he 'names a very eminent Houſe at Amſterdam] and will be 'ſhipped in the Name of the Governor's Son at Coracoa.'

The Baron de Breteuil, the new French Miniſter to the Elector of Cologne, arrived there on the 23d, and had his firſt Audience on the 29th, when it is thought he made ſome Propoſitions of great Importance to his Serene Highneſs, a Council having being called in the Evening, that ſat the greateſt Part of the Night; at which People are exceedingly uneaſy, as knowing well that it is not in their Power to furniſh Money or Proviſions.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 10.

" On Friday morning marched in here from Chatham, 200 of the ſecond battalion of the Old Buffs, commanded by General Elliot: They are to embark for North-America with the reſt of the draughted men the firſt opportunity.

Sept. 12. Some People having cenſured the Parade, with which the Trophies from Louiſbourg were carried to St. Paul's, as too pompous on ſuch an Occaſion; it may not be improper to obſerve, That the French Court ſhewed a Precedent, by carrying the Trophies they brought from Minorca, with the like Ceremonies, through the principal Streets of Paris, and put them up in the Church of Notre Dame, the Cathedral of that City.

Sept. 14. The Veſtal man of war has taken and brought into Plymouth, the Magdalena Philippina, from St. Euſtatia, for Amſterdam.

On Tueſday arrived in the river the Grand Gideon, James Cannon, from Rochelle, taken by the Tartar privateer.

BOSTON, November 6.

By the laſt Veſſels from Halifax we are informed, that the Captain Man of War, Capt. Amherſt, was arrived there; alſo another 64 Gun Ship from Louiſbourg, and the other Men of War expected to Winter at Halifax were to ſail from Louiſbourg the 4th of this Month.---The above Veſſels met with very heavy Gales of Wind laſt Thurſday Night off Cape-Sables; as did alſo a Sloop that was bound from Louiſbourg for Halifax, whereby her Sails were tore to Pieces, ſo that ſhe lay at the Mercy of the Winds, which drove her ſo far to the Weſtward, that ſhe got in here Yeſterday.

We hear Capt. Hallowell ſails this Day for Halifax, in a Schooner hired by the Government, to carry Major General Amherſt His Majeſty's Commiſſion appointing him Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Forces in North-America.

By the Courier from Albany we learn, that the Provincial Forces were all diſbanded, and that he met great Numbers of them on the Road, who were on their Return Home.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

The Schooner mentioned in the Philadelphia Papers to be taken by the Prince Edward Frigate, Monſ. Chateleau, is the Salley, Capt. John Baddeley, of and for South Carolina from this Port; they took out her Flour and Bread, but left her Rum, it is ſaid, Monſieur telling Baddeley he had no Occaſion for it, and ranſomed his Veſſel for 160 Pounds. This was the 13th Veſſel taken by Chateleau, five of which he burnt. By all Accounts Monſieur uſes his Captives with great Kindneſs, and if he chances to take a Veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, he very politely, and with much Humour, tells the Captain, " Why did you not keep out of my Way: I want Proviſion Veſſels; but ſince you have come acroſs me, I muſt make a Bonfire of your Veſſel and Cargo." He accordingly burnt five or ſix Weſt-India Men, and thoſe loaded with Proviſions he either ſent off for a French Port, or burnt the Hull after he put the Commodities on board his own Ship. Monſieur Chateleau may chance to be nabbed yet, altho' his Prince Edward is given out as a very faſt ſailing Veſſel, the Hunter Snow of War, and Hunter Privateer, having ſailed a Day or two ago in Queſt of her.

Governor Lawrence of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and Admiral Durell, who is to winter there with ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships of War, have given Aſſurance, that all Coaſters and others trading thither with freſh Proviſions, &c. ſhall not only be protected by the Admiral from being preſſed, but ſhall receive all Manner of Countenance from both.

A Proclamation is alſo iſſued by the Governor of Halifax, importing, That as by the late Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms in the Reduction of Cape-Breton, and its Dependencies, as alſo by the Demolition and entire Deſtruction of Gaſpey, Meremichi, and other French Settlements, ſituate on the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy; the Enemy (who have formerly diſturbed and harraſſed the Province of Nova-Scotia, and much obſtructed its Progreſs) having been compelled to retire and take Refuge in Canada; and thereby left a favourable Opportunity for the peopling and cultivating, as well the Lands vacated by the French, as every other Part of that valuable Province;-----He therefore declares, That he will be ready to receive any Propoſals that may be hereafter made to him for effectually ſettling the ſaid vacated or other Lands in that Province; One Hundred Thouſand Acres of which produce Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Hemp, Flax, &c. which never need manuring, as no Part has failed of Crops theſe Hundred Years. Another Hundred Thouſand Acres is cleared, and ſtocked with Engliſh Graſs, planted with Orchards, Gardens, &c. The Timber on the whole is Beach, Black Birch, Aſh, Oak, Pine, Fir, &c. The Lands are ſo intermixed that every ſingle Farmer may have a proportionable Quantity of Flow-Land, Graſs-Land, and Wood-Land; and are all ſituated about the Bay of Fundy, upon Rivers navigable for Ships of Burthen.

The Government of Connecticut, under the Honourable THOMAS FITCH, *Eſq, has appointed Thurſday, the 23d Day of this inſtant November, to be obſerved throughout that Colony as a Day of publick Thankſgiving;-----inaſmuch as it hath pleaſed Almighty GOD, amidſt the Burdens and diſtreſſing Calamities attending a State of Hoſtility with the Enemy, and other divine Chaſtiſements, to remember Mercy;---and of his abundant Goodneſs to over-rule, in various Inſtances, the great Events of War the current Year in Favour of our Nation, its Allies, and this Land: And in the Courſe of his Providence to appear in Behalf of the Proteſtant Cauſe, when threatened (in great Wrath) by a ſtrong Combination of Anti-chriſtian Powers, with Ruin and Deſtruction. And alſo in many other Reſpects to manifeſt the Riches of his Mercy, Goodneſs and Bounty to us, which juſtly demand our moſt ſincere Gratitude, and humble Tribute of Praiſe, to the Sovereign Ruler and Diſpoſer of all Things, in the moſt publick and ſolemn Manner. The ſame Day is to be obſerved in like Manner throughout the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

Extract of a Letter from St. Thomas, dated October 6.

" Juſt now arrived here Capt. Murray, in a Privateer from New-York, who, in his Way here, took two large Ships from Canada, bound to the Cape; one was ranſomed, the other ſent to Antigua."

A Letter from New-Jerſey, dated Perth-Amboy, Oct. 28.

" This day his excellency the governor returned from the treaty at Eaſton, where he had been attending with the governor of Pennſylvania, near three weeks. There were preſent at the treaty five hundred Indians, about two hundred of which were chiefs and warriors, and of thirteen different nations, namely, the eight Confederate Nations, viz. the Mohawks, Onondagoes, Senecas, Oneidoes, Cayugas, Tuſcaroras, Nanticokes, and Conoys, now united into one; and the Tuteloes; and five nations dependant on the Confederates, viz, the Delewares, Unamies, Miniſinks, Wapings, and Mohiccons. There were alſo preſent two Indian meſſengers from the Indians ſettled on the Ohio, who brought a meſſage in writing ſigned by fifteen chiefs of the Ohio Indians, expreſſing their deſire to have peace with the Engliſh, and their intention to accede to this treaty.

" The conferences were carried on with great harmony. The Indians ſolemnly promiſed to return all the Engliſh priſoners. A meſſage was ſent to the Ohio Indians, accompanied by two Engliſh officers, a chief of the confederates, and ſeveral other Indians, informing them what had been done at this treaty, and inviting them to accede thereto. And peace was ſolemnly ratified by a large peace belt, which was delivered by the two governors to the confederate chiefs, and by them handed round to all the Indians preſent.

" In the courſe of this treaty, his excellency our governor ſatisfied all Indians that had, or pretended to have any claim of lands in the province of New-Jerſey, except Engliſh or private rights; and releaſes thereof were executed and acknowledged in the preſence of ſeveral of the chiefs of the confederate nations, who atteſted the ſame, and were afterwards publiſhed in open council: And his excellency governor Bernard gave a large belt to the confederate chiefs, to be a perpetual memorial, that the province

☞ Doctor *COWDON*'s beſt ROUND *high-toaſted* SNUFF to be ſold by the Bottle at the *New-Printing-Office*.

of New-Jersey was now wholly discharged from all Indian claims."

The following Privateers are now at the Watering-Place, viz. Ship Sturdy-Beggar, of 24 Guns, Robert Troup, Commander, and will sail in three Days (with some Provisions for Monsieur Chateleau) Ship General Johnson, of 16 Guns, Samuel Little, Commander; Brig True-Briton, of 14 Guns, Christopher Miller, Commander; Brig De Lancey, Stephen Skinner, Commander, of 14 Guns; Brig Charming-Sally, Joseph Dwight, Commander, of 12 Guns.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

Yesterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

The last Account we have of General FORBES is, that on the 30th ult. he was at Stony Creek, on his Way to Loyalhanning.

A Letter from Loyalhanning, dated the 25th of October, mentions more of their Artillery being safe arrived there from Rays-Town, and that they expected to march for Fort-Duquesne in a few Days.

Tuesday last Capt. Gibbon arrived here. He was Passenger in the Ship Kingston, Captain Bendall, from Jamaica for this Port, and informs us, that said Vessel was taken the Third Instant, by the French Frigate mentioned in our last, ransomed for Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, and soon after lost on Chinkoteague Shoals, but Part of the Cargoe saved: That a Snow was lost near the same Place, believed to be Captain Condy, from Boston for this Port: That Captain Bendall made the 17th Prize the Frenchman had taken on this Coast; and when he left the Frigate, a Sail hove in Sight, which, in all Probability, would soon be brought to, as the Ship sails very fast; and it was thought she would cruize on our Capes, till she got one or two Flour Vessels. It is said, among others, a Vessel from Providence, bound here, is taken by her, feared to be Captain Shurlock.

From Jamaica there is Advice, That Captain Falkner, in a 20 Gun Ship, has taken, and carried in there, the Frigate that had the bloody Engagement with the Britannia Privateer, Captain M'Pherson, of this Place; two other French Ships, and a Dutchman, all richly laden from the Cape: That many other Prizes had also been sent in, among which several Dutchmen, and all condemned: That the Captains Dailie and Gardner, from hence, were arrived at that Island: That Captain Dailie, on his Passage, on the 7th of July, in Lat. 22. 52. took a Sugar Vessel, but for want of Hands to Man her, was obliged to let her go: That on the Thirteenth, in the Night, between Hispaniola and Heneaga, he fell in with a very large French Ship, brought her to, and ordered the Captain on board, threatning to sink him, if he did not; which the dastardly Frenchman complied with, tho' he mounted 24 Guns, and had above 150 Hands; but Capt. Dailie, after knowing his Strength, very prudently sent the French Captain, with 12 of his Hands he had brought with him, back to his Vessel again, and made all the Sail he could from her: And that off the East End of Jamaica he was chased by a French Privateer; but on his making ready to receive her, she sheered off. Captain Dailie had but 13 Hands on board, and mounted only six small Guns.

From Providence we learn, that the Recovery Privateer, of that Port, has taken, and carried in there, a French Privateer, of eight Guns; also a French Polacco, from Old France for the West-Indies, with a valuable Cargoe on board.

We have Advice from New-York, that on the second Instant two Families were attacked in Ulster County by the Indians, about twelve or fourteen Miles from Hudson's River, and in a thick settled Part of the Country, when they murdered them all excepting one Person, who escaped.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Salisbury, Benjamin Batchelor, from Salem.
Sloop Sarah, James Ford, from Boston.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, from S. Carolina.
Ship Molly, David Gregory, from Halifax.
Schooner Lindo Packet, Alexander Young, from Ditto.
Sloop Lark, Joseph Lettson, from New-York.
Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Lamson, from Ditto.
Sloop Toby, John Waugh, from Tenereife.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, for Salem.
Sloop Phœbe, John Backhouse, for North-Carolina.
Brig Salley, Joseph Brown, for Barbados.
Brig Hannah, James Cobourn, for Antigua.
Brig Tabitha and Elizabeth, John Cullam, for St. Kitts.
Brig John, Nicholas Boulton, for Antigua.
Sloop Lennistон, John Dickinson, for Georgia.
Snow Weymar, Michael Tivitoe, for Barbados.
Snow Sadler, William Fitzherbert, for Nevis.
Ship King George, John Hamilton, for Londonderry.
Ship Friendship, Daniel Rees, for Jamaica.
Ship Rainbow, Robert Ferguson, for Ditto.
Ship Jamaica Packet, Joseph Arthur, for Ditto.
Ship Louisbourg, Samuel Nuttle, for Ditto.
Ship First of August, Ferdinando Bowd, for Cork.
Ship Salley, Robert Ferris, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Sloop Endeavour, William Treferthen, to Piscataqua.
Schooner Betsey, John Attwood, to New-York.
Brig Cornelia, Robert Patten, to London.
Sloop Abigail, Peter Groves, to Salem.
Brig Mary, James Walden, to Tortola.
Schooner Betty, John Ruxby, to Cork.
Schooner Four Friends, Joseph Sylvester, to R. Island.
Schooner Leopard, William Price, to New-London.
Schooner Experiment, John Wells, to South-Carolina.

Just published, and sold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in Market-street, Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1759. Containing, besides the usual Calculations, a plain and easy *Process* for making HARD-SOAP, in which certain unerring Rules are laid down for the Workman to know the Strength of his *Lees*.----How to make *Ashes* from green Vegetables far superior to Wood-ashes; very advantageous to Soap-makers, who will find one Bushel of Ashes, thus prepared, worth four Bushels of common Wood-ashes, the Dust of the Vegetables being thereby almost formed into Pot-ash.----Some very useful and approved Prescriptions in *Farriery*; particularly, how to cure a Horse when foundered; of the Pole-Evil, when broke, or not broke; and of the Botts.----How to destroy Moths, Bugs and Fleas, at a very trifling Expence, and without any Inconveniency.----The Advantages of Fortitude.---True Happiness, where to be found.----Man's Dependance on his Creator.----Of Reputation:----The Pride of Science, and Self-sufficiency exposed.----The Absurdity of Parsimony and Extravagance.----How to recover and preserve Health.----A very necessary and interesting Description of Love.----Rules for taking a Wife; well worth the Attention of all that would secure Happiness in a married State.----Of Contentment.----Rules for taking a Husband; calculated to promote the Happiness of the Fair Sex.---Of Friendship, shewing the Expediency of Reconciliation with Enemies, and the Danger of despising, even the meanest.----A safe and sure Remedy for Convulsions, that so frequently prove fatal to Children in breeding their Teeth.----Of Ridicule.----Of solid Glory, or the Way to become truly great and estimable.----An essential Point in Generalship, explained and recommended by one of the greatest Warriors of Antiquity; highly deserving the Perusal of all who are designed for the Profession of Arms.----And a Letter of the celebrated *Cicero* to his Son *Marcus*, replete with noble and just Sentiments, against Intemperance, Drunkenness, and every kind of Debauchery; which, it is hoped, may be of some Use in reclaiming those who are not sunk beyond Recovery in Luxury and Vice.----With wise Sayings, pleasant Turns, &c. &c. &c.

Where also may be had [*Price* Two Shillings *and* Six-Pence] *the following* LAWS, viz.

AN *ACT* for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commissionated and raised by the Governor for the Defence of this Province.

An *ACT* for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majesty's Service.

An *ACT* for preventing Abuses in the *Indian* Trade, for supplying the *Indians*, Friends and Allies of *Great-Britain*, with Goods at more easy Rates, and for securing and strengthening the Peace and Friendship lately concluded with the *Indians* inhabiting the Northern and Western Frontiers of this Province.

An *ACT* for granting the Sum of *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* to His Majesty's Use, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit; and for continuing the several Acts of Assembly of this Province herein after mentioned for sinking the Bills of Credit so to be struck, at the Times, and in the Manner herein after directed and appointed.

An *ACT* for granting to His Majesty a Duty of Tonnage upon Ships and Vessels; and also certain Duties upon Wine, Rum, Brandy, and other Spirits, and a Duty upon Sugar, for supporting and maintaining the Provincial Ship of War, for protecting the Trade of this Province, and other Purposes for His Majesty's Service.

An *ACT* for extending several Sections of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Thirtieth Year of the present Reign, intituled, "An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."

A Supplement to the *ACT* intituled, "An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages, to be employed in His Majesty's Service."

An *ACT* for the Continuance of an Act of Assembly of this Province, intituled, "A Supplementary Act to the Act intituled, An Act for preventing the Exportation of Bread and Flour not merchantable;" and for the new Appointment of Officers to put the said Law in Execution.

An *ACT* in Addition to an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages, to be employed in His Majesty's Service."

Just imported, and to be sold extream cheap, for ready Money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store, in Second street, near the English Church,

CHoice Tenereife Wines by the Pipe, neat Fowling Pieces, Reppee Snuff in Bottles; with a compleat Assortment of European and East-India Goods.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1758.

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th Instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, under the Court-house; a Parcel of Skins and Furs in Lots, of about 100 Pounds weight each. By order of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs,

ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

To be sold by

ROBINSON *and* REYNOLDS,

At their Store, on Powell's Wharff, below the Drawbridge, at the most reasonable Rates,

WEst-India and New-England Rum, Melasses, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, fine and coarse Salt, Lisbon and Tenereife Wines, Train-Oil, Mackrel, sundry Sorts of Dye Stuffs, such as Logwood, Brazil to, Fustick, Indigo, Allom, and Copperas; Wool Hats, Irish Linens, Swee-Oil in Cases Raisins, Gunpowder, 3d 4d. 8. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, and sundry other Goods.

N. B. The Subscriber having for some Time advertised those indebted to him, by any Contract, whilst he kept shop in West-Nottingham, Chester County, to make Payment, and little or no Regard having been paid thereto, such who have neglected, may depend on being dealt with as the Law directs, without further Notice. JOSEPH REYNOLDS. ¶ 5 S. Thetf.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in West Nottingham, Chester County, on the 18th of September last, an English Servant Woman, named Ann Wilson, about 35 Years of Age; she has a down look, and a sour Countenance, very much given to Scolding: Had on when she went away, a linsey Bedgown, a coarse Shift, a Pair of Leather heel'd Shoes, but no stockings. She had a black Hair Hat. Whoever takes up said Woman, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

§ WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

To be SOLD,

A *LIKELY young Negroe Girl, about fifteen Years of Age. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.*

Philadelphia, November 16, 1758.

THE Dwelling-house of John Strickland, in Southampton Township, Bucks County, was broke open on the 11th Instant, at Night, and the following Goods stolen, viz. A Piece of blue Broadcloth, about 7 Yards, 30 Ells of Check Linen, about 90 Yards of Ozenbrigs, 10 Silk Handkerchiefs, one white Shirt, a Neckcloth, a spotted Silk Handkerchief, a Pound and a Half of Tea, about 7 Pounds of Loaf Sugar, a Piece of Gartering, four Pair of Yarn, and one Pair of Worsted Stockings, and four News Papers, with the Names they belonged to upon the Top of each Paper, viz. Thomas Edwards, Robert Parsons, Joseph Addis, and Henry Krewsen. Whoever takes up and secures the Thief, or Thieves, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN STRICKLAND.

To-morrow will be published, and sold at the New-Printing-Office (Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held at *Easton*, in *October*, 1758, with the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, *Tuscaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Skaniadaradigronos*, consisting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts*, *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Minisinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE, for the Month of *October*, 1758, by *Sylvanus Americanus*, is now published, and ready to be delivered to the Subscribers.

THOSE Gentlemen who are Subscribers for the NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE, in and near *Philadelphia*, are desired to pay the first *Six Months* thereof to Mr. *Dunlap*, Post-Master, from whom they received them, during that Time; and they will please to observe, that for the future they will be accountable to Mr. *Thomas Coombe*, living at the Corner of *Norris's-Alley*, in *Front-street*; of whom they will hereafter receive them, Mr. *Dunlap* finding the Care thereof to interfere too much with his other Business.

JUST published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, the POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1759.

CAME to the Plantation of John Boyle, of Plumsted Township, Bucks County, on the 10th of October last, a dark roan Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, about three or four Years old. Likewise a sorrel Horse, with a Ratch in his Face. The Owner coming and describing their or her Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again.

§ HUGH BOYLE.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 8th of this instant November, from Gabriel Vanhorn, of Middletown, Bucks County, a dark grey Mare, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, a natural Pacer, about 14 Hands high, five Years old, has a long Back, with a low Neck, and large Head and Ears, and whitish on the Withers, a switch Tail, no shoes on, and has a discernable Mark of the Collar. Whoever takes up and secures the Thief and Mare, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Mare alone Forty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by GABRIEL VANHORN. 8

To be LETT or SOLD,

THE Dwelling-house, Brew-house, Stables, &c. situate in Sixth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, formerly in the Tenure of Maurice and Edmund Nihill, with all the Utensils for carrying on the Brewing Business. Any Person inclining to rent or purchase the aforesaid Buildings, may know the Terms by applying to Peter Keen, or to Reynold Keen, at William Henderson's, in Market-street, near the Indian King. †

Philadelphia, November 16, 1758.

For NEWRY,

The Brigantine *MARY and SALLY*, *WILLIAM MOORE* Commander; Great Part of her Cargoe ready, and will sail in about 15 Days. She has good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROBINSON and REYNOLDS, or said Commander on board, at Powell's Wharff. ☞

Carlisle, October 9, 1758.

TAKEN up at Connecocheague, by William Smith, Esq; and committed to this Goal, on Suspicion of being a Runaway Servant, a certain native Irishman, who calls himself Thomas Butler, near 25 Years of Age, about five Feet eight Inches high, a well set Fellow, with short black Hair, and fresh Complexion, by Trade a Stonelayer, says he landed at Arrabina in Virginia, from on board a Privateer, and came to Fort Loudon in order to list. His Master, if he has any, is hereby desired to come and release him, or in six Weeks after the Date hereof he will be sold for his Fees.

JAMES PARKER, Goal-keeper.

Just imported in the Ship Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, from London and to be sold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store below the Drawbridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumsted's Wharffs, for Cash or short Credit,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA Goods. ⊙

Just imported in the last Vessels from London, by

ABRAHAM *and* ROBERT USHER,

At their store, opposite Mr. Rees Meredith's,

A Large Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable for the Season, which they will sell cheap for ready Money, or short Credit.

Just imported from Glasgow, Via Virginia, and to be sold at the most reasonable Rates, for Cash, or three Months Credit, by

SAMUEL M'CALL, senior.

At his House in Water-street,

A Great Variety of the freshest and best Scotch Goods, also an 11 Inch Cable, near half worn.

Just imported in the Betty-Sally, Capt. Snead, and the Speedwell, Capt. Robinson, from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WEST,

At his Store, the next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, in Water-street,

A Large assortment of fine super and superfine broadcloths and drabs, low priced blue and green cloths, scarlet red, blue, green and cloth coloured naps, scarlet, red and blue duffels, white, blue and red halfthicks, bearskins and beaver coating, Yorkshire plains, scarlet, red, white, and imbossed flannels, white swanskin ditto, striped linseys, red striped blankets, blankets in pairs, spotted and coloured rugs womens cloth cloaks, mens and womens hose, silk and worsted caps, crimson and scarlet plush, crose barred stuffs, poplins, camblets, Hairbines, shaloons and rattinet, sewing silk, silk and linen handkerchiefs, buttons and mohair, mohair cording, buckram, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; a large assortment of felt and castor hats, 3-q. 7-8ths, yd. wds and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, with a variety of goods in the cutlary and haberdashery way, too tedious to mention. Thetf.

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

INTENDING for England early in the Spring, desires such as are indebted to him to pay. The remaining Goods on hand he will sell at prime Cost for Cash. Tbe.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

For CORK directly,
The SHIP
FIRST OF AUGUST,
FERDINANDO BOWD
Master;

Will sail in 15 Days, mounts ten Carriage Guns, and fitted with Close Quarters. For Freight or Passage, treat with KEARNY and GILBERT, or said COMMANDER, at Penrose's Wharff.

For NEVIS, directly,
The Letter of Marque Snow
SADLER,
William Fitzherbert,
Master;

Compleatly fitted with Close Quarters, has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and may sail in fifteen Days. For Freight or Passage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or said Commander, at Lloyd's Wharff.

Just imported in the above Snow from Bristol, and to be sold by said KEARNY and GILBERT, near Walnut-street Wharff, Iron Cannon, six Pounders, Swivel Guns, six, four and three Pound round and double headed Shot, Swivel ditto, Musket Balls, Musquetoons, Muskets, whole stocked ditto, with Bayonets, half stocked fowling pieces, with Bayonets, and Pistols. Also,

Bales of blue and green rugs, blankets in pairs, and pieces of ditto, scarlet broadcloth, sailcloth, yard wide Britannias, brown linen, unbleached thread, scarlet yarn, mens and womens hose, girth webb, felt hats, sallad oil in bottles and casks, rape oil, sewing and sein twine, a sein net, corks, copper stew-pans and kettles, tenant saws, awl-blades, gun screws, a large quantity of mens shoes, long and short pipes, crates of white and common yellow-earthen-ware, and sundry other articles.

LEFT at the House of Jacob Huver, by one John Jones, in June last, and now in the Custody of Samuel Martin, of Paxton, an old Hunting Saddle, supposed to be stolen. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is desired to take it away.
⊕ SAMUEL MARTIN.

CAME to Greenwich Point Ferry, opposite Gloucester, in Moyamensing Township, in May last, a small red Milch Cow, with a white Face, about three Years old last Spring, and has a small Bell on. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away. RICHARD RENSHAW. ⊙

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Newvidence Township, near the Mouth of French Creek, on Schuylkill, last Month, a young black Mare, with a Star. Also a red and white Year old Heifer. The Owners are desired to come and prove their Property, pay the Charges, and take them away.
§ PATRICK GORDEN.

STRAYED away from the Plantation of William Gilkison, in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, about the Middle of May last, a dark sorrel Mare, with a light coloured Mane and Tail, and a large bright Star in her Forehead, about 14 Hands high, has one or two white Feet, a large Saddle Mark, thought to be branded IB in a Piece, can both pace and trot, and is about six Years old. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to said Gilkison, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by
⊡ ELIZABETH BLACKBURN.

Imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

At their store, in Market-street,

A LARGE assortment of 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide Irish linen, dowlas, and 9 eights sheeting, linen and cotton checks, printed cottons and linens, calicoes, long lawns, double silesias, blue and white linen and cotton handkerchiefs, Cumberland and King of Prussia ditto, coloured thread, tapes and gartering, red, green, blue and mixed nap'd frizes, bearskins, blue beaver coating, coarse broadcloths, forrest cloths, kerseys, fearnoughts, red, blue and green halfthicks, shaloons, durants, worsted patterns for breeches, men and womens worsted and yarn hose, blankets, mottled and green rugs, castor and felt hats, half yard wide sattin striped stuffs, bohea tea, nails, shot and bar lead, thicksets, fustians, white jeans, corded and flowered demities, horn combs, &c.

Likewise a Plantation in Bucks County, lately in the Possession of Thomas Christie. For Terms, apply to John Wilson, Esq; of Timecom, in said County.

N. B. As Redmond Conyngham intends for Ireland this Fall, all those indebted to the Company are desired to pay; and those who have any Demands against them, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled.

WHereas a Pocket-book advertised in this Paper of Thursday last, containing sundry Sums of Money, to the Amount of Twelve Pounds, or thereabouts, was by its Owner thought to have been lost at a Tavern of good Repute, in the City of Philadelphia, and four young Men suspected of concealing the same, but were honourably acquitted by a worthy Magistrate of the City abovementioned:

This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, that the aforesaid Pocket-book, with Part of its Contents, has since been found on a Woman, at the House of Mrs. Coburn, below the Drawbridge, in the City abovementioned; therefore we the Parties wrongly suspected, as above, think this publick Advertisement necessary. §

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Maris, late of Springfield, Chester County, deceased, either by Bond, Note, Book debt, or otherwise, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, without further Notice. Likewise those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to produce their Accounts, in order for Settlement. ANN MARIS, *and* WILLIAM FELL *Executors.* ⊕

For JAMAICA,
The Ship
Charming Peggy,

Capt. JAMES ABERCROMBIE;
Will sail in 10 or 15 Days. For Freight or Passage, agree with Charles and Alexander Stedman, or said Commander on board. She now lies at Huddle's Wharff and has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers, mounts 16 Guns, a Letter of Marque, and sails with Men in Proportion.

LAST June came to the Plantation of John Martin, in the Township of Roxburgh, Philadelphia County, a white Cow. The Owner, describing her other Marks, and paying the Charges, may have her again, by applying to the said JOHN MARTIN. ⊕

RUN away on the 19th of September last, at night, from William Hamilton, Wig-maker, in Philadelphia, an Irish Servant Girl, named Sarah M'Laughlin, about 18 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, a likely Girl, not tall, but well set, and had on when she went away, a red and white striped Cotton Gown, Check Apron, white Handkerchief, blue quilted Petticoat, and a brown single one, and often wears a black Ribbon about her Neck; she had no Shoes nor Stockings, is slow in Speech, and has something of the Scots Accent, has been about three Months in the Country, and came in with Captain Stevenson. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures her in any Goal, so that her said Master may have her again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me
† WILLIAM HAMILTON.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young English Servant Woman, who has four Years to serve. Enquire at William Goddard's, the second House above the Bridge, in Walnut street. ⊕

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,
The SHIP
MARSHAL *KEITH*,
ANDREW GIBSON
Commander;

A fine new Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 20th of November. For Freight or Passage, apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or to the said Commander on board, at Mr. Hamilton's Wharff.

CAME to the Plantation of John Shoemaker, in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, some Time in September last, two stray Horses, viz. one white, no Brand nor Ear-mark, about 13 Hands high; and a bay Horse, branded with SO on the near Shoulder, and had on a Lock, and is about 13 Hands high. The Owners are desired to come and describe their other Marks, and pay Charges, and take them away. §

Just imported in the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his Store, almost opposite the Ferry house, in Water-street, near Arch street, for ready Money, or six Months Credit at farthest, an Assortment of European and East-India Goods, among which are the following, viz.

BLue, green and drab broadcloths, green, red and grey naps, bearskins, plains, swanskins, fearnoughts, forrest cloths, blankets and rugs, red and striped flannels, everlastings, shaloons, tammies, durants, russels, calimancoes, venetian and corded poplins, silverets, messinets, prussianets and cross barred fluffs, mens, womens and childrens worsted and yarn hose, buttons and mohair, buckrams, sewing silk, threads, ferrets, worsted bindings, ribbons and tapes, ozenbrigs, Russia and Irish sheeting, Pomerania and princes linen, dowlas, garlix, Irish linens, single and tandem silesias, tandem hollands, long lawns, clear lawns and cambricks, in pieces and patches, variety of check linens, striped hollands, roll bed tick, ditto in bunts, linen handkerchiefs, calicoes, bandanoes, new romals, sectersoy and common ditto, China and Persian taffeties, Hose's womens shoes, Weston's snuff, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace and pepper, powder, shot, lead and flints, an assortment of cutlary ware, English sail duck, &c. &c. &c. ¶

SAMUEL MORGAN,

At his Mill, in Bread-street, commonly called Moravian Alley,
GRinded Wheat, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, &c. as usual. ¶

To be sold by

RICHARD SWAN,

At his Store, near Market-street-wharff,

CHOICE Irish Beef, large Globe double Flint Glass Lanthorns, with gilded Branches, Blunderbusses with Swivels, Pistols, Castile Soap, Logwood, Sweet Oil, choice Jamaica Spirit, West-India Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Salt Fish, &c. &c.

The said Richard Swan continues to make the finest of Beaver and Castor Hats, where Gentlemen, Storekeepers or others, who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom, may still be supplied, either by the Dozen or single Hat, as usual, at the most reasonable Rates. He will give the best Prices for all Sorts of Furs.

To be LETT,

THE House and Lot, Garden, Coach house and Stables, in Chestnut street, above the State-House, where Mr. James Coultas now dwells, very suitable and convenient for a Gentleman; for Terms Enquire of Mr. John Ross in Second street, Philadelphia. Tbc. 6 W ¶

For BELFAST,
The SHIP
PRINCE GEORGE,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER,
Commander;

A good new Ship, well fitted with Carriage Guns and Small-arms, has great Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Commander.

For *BRISTOL* directly,
The BRIG *GRACE*,
JOHN RICHEY Commander;

A Letter of Marque, mounting 14 Carriage Guns, six and four Pounders, together with all other Warlike Stores, and Men answerable. She has a great Part of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. Charles Cox, or said Commander on Board.

For LONDONDERRY directly,
The SNOW
RECOVERY,
ROBERT STEVENSON
Commander;

Newly rebuilt, has extraordinary Accommodations for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, WALTER SHEE, or said Commander.

Lately imported, and to be sold by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-street, three Doors above Market-street, very cheap for ready Money, or short Credit, the following Goods, viz.

SUperfine, fine & coarse broadcloths, rattinets, shaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, russels, boiled cambletts, striped ditto, allopeens, baragon, sergedenims, everlastings, naps, coatings, bearskins, German serges, worsted and hair plush, manduties, stocking breeches, worsted stockings, brown buckrams, Russia linens, sheeting, princes linen, doulas, ozenbrigs, cotton and linen checks, linen handkerchiefs, bedticks, bedbunts, light and cloth coloured thread, Scotch ditto, needles, pins, laces, bobbins, shirt buttons, gartering, bindings, ribbons, silk watch strings, silk garters, a neat assortment of silk velvets, light and cloth coloured balladine sewing silks, silk twist, silk and hair and mohair, silk and hair buttons, mohair ditto, a large assortment of white and yellow metal buttons, horn ditto, light and cloth colou ed cord, table knives and forks, cuttoe knives, pistol caps ditto, seal end penknives, Barlow's ditto, a neat assortment of scissars, steel and white metal buckles, brass ditto, razors, snuff boxes, steel and brass thimbles, watch seals and keys, silver watches, gold pattern sleeve buttons, glass ditto, Bristol stone ditto set in silver, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, bohea tea, and sundry other goods.

BRoke out of a Pasture, on the 15th of September last, a black Horse, 14 Hands high, five Years old, is a little Hog back'd, has a bob Tail, his Mane a little trimmed, and hangs on the near Side, had a small Hurt on his Back, occasioned by the Crupper, paces altogether when rid, but trots out of Hand at times. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by
¶ JOHN LUCKEN.

CAME to the Plantation of David Shearer, in Bert Township, Lancaster County, in June last, a little black Mare, marked L on the off Shoulder, and on the near Buttock A. Had a Bell on when she came. Likewise a young Horse, and a young Mare, about two Years old. The Colt has a Star in his Forehead, his Colour black; and the Mare of a bay Colour. The Owners coming and proving their Properties, and paying Charges, may have them again. DAVID SHEARER. ‖

Just imported in the Speedwell, Capt. Robeson, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN *and* PETER CHEVALIER,

At their Store, in Water-street, the Door above the Corner of Walnut-street,

SUperfine broadcloths in suits, bearskins, blue, green, grey and scarlet naps, blanketing, fearnoughts, drab cloths, plains, forrest cloths, worsted and course ribbed yarn hose, shaloons calimancoes, worsted damasks, venetian poplins, tammies, durants, flannels, linceys, Irish linens, Irish and Russia sheeting, calicoes, cottons, hard ware, powder, shot, bar lead; with sundry other goods suitable for the season.

TENCH FRANCIS,

HAS removed his Store next Door below Mr. Jonathan Evans's, in Front-street; where he has a Variety of European and India Goods to sell for Ready Money only.

N. B. All those who have any Demands against Charles Loardan, are desired to bring in their Accounts attested to said Tench Francis. Tbctf.

For EXPORTATION,

At the SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY,
On Captain Goodman's Wharff, above Race Street.

IS made best hard white SOAP, Rozin SOAP, Mould and Dipt TALLOW CANDLES of all Sizes.

Where Merchants, and others, may be supplied on the best Terms.

N. B. Several good dry lower Stores, upper Stores for Grain, and a very convenient Rigging Loft, to be lett on said Wharff.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

JOHN MIFFLIN, junior,

At his store, next the Drawbridge, near Hamilton's Wharff,

BEST sailduck, seaming twine, ozenbrigs, princes linen, Irish and check ditto, Flanders bedticks, 7 qr. 7 qr. and half, and 8 qr. bedbunts, pieces of bedticken, coloured thread, buckram, flowered bandanoe handkerchiefs, bordered all round, spotted ditto, cotton romals, rose blankets, writing papers, mens fine cotton hose, superfine ditto, extraordinary superfine India ditto, nutmegs, cinnamon, London steel A C No. 3, powder, shot and lead, pewter dishes, plates, basons and spoons, hard metal water plates, tea kettles, corks, stock locks, pad ditto, marking irons, ship carpenters axes, coopers howells, iron hose, proof glasses. Also may be had, as usual, rum, sugar, melasses, Boston double and single refined loaf sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, allspice, pepper, French indigo, Indian corn, fine and coarse salt, mackrel and grind stones, braziletto, iron kettles, ship and middling bread.

Strayed or stolen from said Mifflin, about two months since, a black horse, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, paces well, shod before, carries his ears very upright, branded on the near buttock IR in one. Whoever brings the said horse to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward.

There have been repeated requests for those indebted to the late partnership of Jonathan and John Mifflin to make payment thereof, or give bond to the Subscriber, but many people pay little regard thereto; this is to inform them, that they will be called on by name in the publick papers, unless they speedily comply.
JOHN MIFFLIN junior.

JOSEPH ECROYD, Staymaker,

Late from England, at the Sign of the Stays in Second street,
And the House John Hatkinson lately lived in,

HAVING imported a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for his Business, and the Season, in the last Vessel from Liverpool, is capable of serving his Customers at the most reasonable Rates, and assures all his Friends, who may be pleased to favour him with their Orders, of executing the same with Fidelity and Care. ⊕

To be lett in the Town of New Castle,

A Good brick House, two Stories high, with a convenient Kitchen adjoining it, and a Tanyard, Mill-house, Vatts, &c. in a suitable Condition for the immediate Use of a Tanner, being a Place long used in that Way.---Also to be lett, A Pasture, containing near two Acres, joining upon the above Premises. For Terms apply to Zachariah Vanleuvenigh, Tanner, in New-Castle, or Samuel Wharton, in Philadelphia. Tbctf.

THE Subscriber intends, at his House in Lewistown, during two Months of the ensuing Winter, to commence the First of January, 1759, to teach Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Astronomy, Guaging, Dialling, Gunnery, Fortification, and Algebra. Young Gentlemen may be genteelly boarded at the House of Mrs. Comfort Jenkins, and at several Houses in said Town. Tbc. 4 M. ⊕ MARK SMITH.

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November 23, 1758. NUMB. 1561.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

On the Conduct of the KING *of* PRUSSIA,

From the MONITOR, No. CLXIV. Sept. 9.

Go thou, and do likewiſe. LUKE x. 37.

THE King of Pruſſia, by his conduct, makes up what he wants in his exchequer. He diſcovered a confederacy to deprive him of his dominions, and to reduce him to a ſtate of abjection and contempt; which made it neceſſary for him to appear at the head of his armies in perſon. By this he inſpires his troops on all occaſions to make the laſt effort; and retrenches all thoſe ſuperfluities, which only ſerve for ſhow, and do not contribute to victory, when the campaign is committed to officers, who vie with each other in their military equipments.

As this warrior's ultimate view, in all his actions, is to give a luſtre to majeſty by his good conduct and valour, he reduces all magnificence to a warlike preparation; admitting no expence in his armies, that is not neceſſary to inſpire reſpect for his perſon, and to throw a dread upon his enemies.

He abhors the cuſtom of thoſe countries, where the army ſwells with ſuperfluous equipages, which ruin the officers, conſume the neceſſary forage, multiply uſeleſs mouths, and enhance the price of proviſions; and he is particularly careful to baniſh from the camp every thing that carries the appearance of voluptuouſneſs, affectation and ſoftneſs. He had rather his officers ſhould breathe onions and garlic, than evaporate thoſe perfumes, which indicate an effeminate ſpirit, and enervate the organs of martial courage.

The tables of his general officers are allowed to be ſpread with plenty of wholeſome food; but with ſuch proviſions only as are ſuitable to the hardſhips of a ſoldier's life, for ſtrength, and not for luxury; for to comfort and raiſe the ſpirits, not to intoxicate the head. And in this, he himſelf is the firſt example. His own table admits of nothing rare and extravagant; all is plain, good in its kind, and recommends moderation in meat and drink.

Where a contrary uſage has prevailed, no nation could ever ſupport the extravagances of the army, and no army could long maintain the character of brave, reſolute and undaunted; where luxury prevails we muſt not look for courage, nor hope for ſucceſs. The man that ſtudies his appetite becomes an eaſy prey to the enemy, as Tacitus remarks of Vitellius; of whom he writes:

Ventre et gula ſibi ipſi hoſtis.

Therefore the advantages, gained in this part of his conduct by the King of Pruſſia over his enemies, are very conſiderable, both as to the expence for the maintenance; and to the means for preſerving good diſcipline, and for inſpiring his forces with true ideas of martial glory. By this means he curbs that ſimple ambition, which prompts young people to diſtinguiſh themſelves by a falſe politeneſs, and by addicting themſelves to vices, which deſtroy the ſpirit of a ſoldier; and he ſtems that torrent of profuſion, which in other armies conſumes, in a few months, what he makes to ſerve for ſeveral years.

His royal attention then paſſes to the magnificence of dreſs and furniture; which he regulates ſo, as not to be hurtful to his army. Men that take the field dreſſed like women, bedaubed with uſeleſs gold and ſilver, may therewith encourage the enemy to puſh hard for victory; as the Iberians fought againſt the Medes covered with golden ſhields; but cannot defend themſelves therewith. It is iron, and not gold, that is of moſt ſervice in the hand of a warrior. Thus the Pruſſian Hero is diſpleaſed with vain ſplendour; recommends the care of arms, horſes, tents, and whatever is neceſſary to cover his men from the inclemency of the weather; and values the officer, that prefers his duty to pleaſures, and is ambitious only to give proofs of his capacity and courage.

His preſence prevents many frauds in the ſupport of his army. Companies and battalions frequently run ſhort when left to commiſſaries and inſpectors; whoſe intereſt or private advantage tempts to increaſe the troops upon paper, whereby the ſtate is charged with real expences for imaginary men, and the ſervice is diſappointed. The proviſions, cloathing and ſhoeing of the army are ſubject to many deceits; and if they are withheld or diſpenſed in a fraudulent or negligent manner, the public money is waſted; and murmurings, and ſometimes deſertions diſpirit and weaken the army. But neither negligence nor avarice will dare to diſtreſs them, where the commiſſaries or agents know that their exactneſs lies under the prince's immediate inſpection. And his perſonal enquiry into the manner, in which ſick ſoldiers are treated in the military hoſpitals, contributes to the increaſe of his power; as thereby he preſerves the life of many a brave veteran, and ſecures his affections. It is bad policy, that drooping ſoldiers ſhould be neglected; that the lives of men ſhould be reckoned of ſo little conſequence, as they are in ſome armies; and that there ſhould be more propenſity for raiſing bad recruits, at a great expence to the ſtate, than for preſerving thoſe ſoldiers, who are inured to war, at leſs charges. By a ſtrict attention to the bad conſequences of this evil, and taking care to prevent them, we may aſcribe many advantages and great ſavings in the Pruſſian army.

In a word, he takes care that nothing appears in his general conduct, but what is great, premeditated, ſerious, and conformable to the ſervice he is engaged in. He baniſhes the pleaſures and diverſions that might interrupt the cares, occaſioned by his command; and which cannot be at all ſuitable to a prince, who is marching againſt an enemy, and knows not but that in a few days ſome of his moſt faithful ſervants ſhall be ſacrificed in his ſight for his defence. His invincible courage, in the midſt of his loſſes; his wiſdom to extricate himſelf out of difficulties, and to keep up the ſpirit of his forces; and his juſtice, compaſſion, and his liberality, ſupply the deficiency of his finances. For what army will ever deſert a prince, who like Adrian baniſhes all effeminacy out of his camp; like Trajan, Severus, and Veſpaſian, gains the hearts of his ſoldiers, by eating, drinking, and cloathing in a kind of military ruſticity; and like Probus, and other emperors, takes care of the proviſions, cloathing, and health of the common men?

Such an army requires no new taxes for its ſupport. They follow their prince with chearfulneſs, and he leads them on to victory, and to collect whatever is neceſſary for their ſubſiſtance from the enemy's territories; which not only ſupplies the deficiency of their maſter's revenue, but is the readieſt way to force an ambitious enemy to equitable terms of peace. A policy, which has been always purſued with ſucceſs; and not peculiar to Frederic the Great, as may be exemplified by the ſeveral invaſions of France under the auſpicious conduct of our own kings.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 2.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland:*

The humble *Addreſs* of the *Upper Houſe* of *Aſſembly.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE extraordinary Zeal which our Troops, under many diſcouraging Circumſtances, have ſhewn for his Majeſty's Service, and the Credit of their Country, gives us the greateſt Pleaſure; and we ſhall, on our Part, moſt chearfully agree to repay the Money which hath been expended for their neceſſary Support, as well as on Mr. Roſs's Account, whoſe Confidence in the Honour of the Province ought not to turn to his Diſadvantage.

We are extremely ſorry that any Occaſion has been given for an odious Diſtinction to be made between the Inhabitants of Maryland and thoſe of the neighbouring Colonies, and are obliged to your Excellency for the juſt Repreſentation you made of the Diſpoſition of the People of this Province, whoſe Principles might be doubted among Strangers unacquainted with the real Springs of Public Proceedings, and judging only from remote and fallacious Appearances. The abundant Proofs we have already given your Excellency of our ſincere Diſpoſition to advance his Majeſty's Service, make it unneceſſary for us to aſſure you at this Time of our Determination to hold the ſame Conduct.

We beg Leave to return your Excellency our warmeſt Thanks for your Care of the Frontier Inhabitants during the laſt Summer; a Service diſcouraged by ſo many diſagreeable Circumſtances, and attended with ſo much Hardſhip and Fatigue, that very few in your Situation would have undertaken it with the Alacrity, and ſuſtained it with the Firmneſs, your Excellency has done.

Indeed the Meaſures which your Prudence ſuggeſted, your Example recommended, and your Activity ſupported, have very conſiderably promoted the Common Cauſe; as they enabled the General to draw into the Field thoſe Troops which would have been neceſſarily left for the Defence of Fort Cumberland, had not your Excellency undertaken to Garriſon that Place with Voluntiers, (whoſe Spirit on this Occaſion cannot be too much commended) and command them in Perſon.

We ſhould take the Liberty of recommending to your Excellency's particular Countenance thoſe Gentlemen of Frederick County, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſeconding your Excellency's Purpoſe, if we were not ſatisfied that the Merit of ſuch a ſpirited Conduct is the ſtrongeſt Recommendation to your Excellency's Regard.

October 25, 1758. B. TASKER, Preſident.

The Governor's Anſwer.

Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly,

I RETURN you Thanks for your very obliging Addreſs, and particularly for your Promiſe, that you will, on your Part, moſt chearfully agree to repay the Money, which hath been advanced by the General to Mr. Roſs, as well as what hath been expended for the neceſſary Support of our Troops, whoſe Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, and the Honour of the Province, I was confident you would commend.

It gives me great Satisfaction to be aſſured that you approve of the Steps which have been taken, ſince May laſt, for the Security of our Frontier Inhabitants. I reflect with Pleaſure on the Behaviour of the Militia in general, that have ſerved this Summer under my Command, and on the laudable Spirit which many of the Gentlemen of Frederick County in particular ſhewed, when it was intimated to them that the General had deſired me to Garriſon Fort Cumberland for a few Weeks, with ſome of the Militia of this Province.

HORATIO SHARPE.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland:*

The humble *Addreſs* of the *Houſe* of *Delegates.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, in Aſſembly convened, return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

We are moſt of us well acquainted with what paſſed between the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature at their late Seſſions, and are convinced that the Lower Houſe, by their Proceedings, gave no Occaſion for the odious Diſtinction that has been made between the Inhabitants of Maryland and thoſe of the neighbouring Colonies; and that his Majeſty's Generals, when they ſhall have an Opportunity and Curioſity to peruſe and conſider them, will be induced to entertain a favourable Opinion of the Inhabitants of this Province.

As the Inclinations of the People in general, are beſt known by the Conduct and Behaviour of their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, we muſt expreſs our grateful Acknowledgments to your Excellency, for the Aſſurance you have been pleaſed to give General Forbes, of their good Inclinations to promote his Majeſty's Service in the Expedition he was about to undertake; and tho' unhappily the Houſes of Aſſembly have heretofore differed in Opinion on the Mode of raiſing the neceſſary Supplies, we rejoice to find your Excellency now expreſſing Hopes, that the like Difference may not happen at this or any future Seſſion.

We ſhall immediately take under our Conſideration, the Matters recommended to us by your Excellency's Speech, and the General's Letter; and ſhall give his Majeſty's Service in general, and the Defence and Protection of this Province in particular, the firſt Place in our Determinations; and we cannot but entertain the warmeſt Hopes, that our Reſolutions thereupon will demonſtrate, that notwithſtanding any ill Opinion Strangers to the real Principles of the People of this Province may have entertained, his Majeſty has not, in any of his Dominions, Subjects more loyal or more dutiful than are much the greateſt Part of the People of Maryland; whoſe conſtant Wiſhes and Endeavours to promote his Majeſty's Service, have, on every Occaſion, been manifeſted by the public Actions, as well as Profeſſions of thoſe, to whom their Lives, Liberties and Properties, have been repeatedly entruſted.

October 25, 1758. H. HOOPER, Speaker.

The Governor's Anſwer.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,

I THANK you for your Promiſe to take General Forbes's Letter into Conſideration, agreeable to my Deſire; and ſhall be very glad if your Reſolutions thereupon convince him, that the Inhabitants of Maryland, or if you pleaſe much the greateſt Part of them, whoſe Inclinations will, I hope, for their own Sakes, be judged of by your Conduct and Behaviour during this Seſſion, and not by the Proceedings of the late Lower Houſe, are really ſuch as I thought it my Duty to repreſent them when I endeavoured to remove the Prejudices, which his Excellency, and many others of his Majeſty's Officers, ſeemed to have conceived againſt them.

HORATIO SHARPE.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 10.

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly of this Colony met at the CAPITOL in this City, when his Honour the Governor opened the Seſſion with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the Houſe of* BURGESSES,

IT was very far from my Intention, when we laſt parted, to call you together again ſo ſoon; but, by a Letter I have received from Colonel Byrd, I find our Forces will moſt probably be in Action before Fort Duqueſne at the very Time preſcribed for their Return into this Colony: I therefore thought it not only expedient, but neceſſary to ſummon you on this Occaſion.

The withdrawing our Regiments from the reſt of his Majeſty's Forces at a Time when the Event of the Expedition (for which only Part of them were raiſed) is at the Criſis, would be the greateſt Diſſervice to the common Cauſe, and at the ſame Time ſubject this Colony to all the Cenſure Diſappointment can invent for the Failure of the Expedition, if that ſhould be the fatal Conſequence of ſuch Meaſures.

But, when I reflect on the whole Tenor of your Conduct during the Courſe of the War, I feel the ſtrongeſt Conviction that I need not uſe theſe, or any other Arguments, to induce you to make ſuch Alterations in the Diſpoſal of, and Proviſion for, the Regiments, as the preſent Circumſtances require: I am very ſenſible that one of our Regiments cannot be continued beyond the firſt of December, without Breach of the public Faith, which I ſhall always deem too ſacred to be touched; but I have great Reaſon to hope that Honour will ſupply the Place of Law, and that this Body of Virginians will be influenced by the firſt, to do that voluntarily, which the laſt cannot compel them to.

I have nothing to add, but to recommend you to the utmoſt Expedition; for if your Reſolves are not known to the Army before the firſt of December, all will be fruſtrated: And, in order to remove all Obſtacles which may occaſion Delay, I am deſirous (on my Part) to wave all Forms of Ceremony, which Cuſtom may have introduced in Relation to myſelf."

The Virginian, Capt. Wright, and the Nugent Only, Capt. Copithorn, are arrived in Hampton Road in eight Weeks from Briſtol, and have brought in with them a French Prize.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office (Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held at *Eaſton*, in *October*, 1758, with the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Skaniadaradigronos*, conſiſting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts*, *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Miniſinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

LONDON, Auguſt 29.

The following is a Tranſlation of the Univerſalia, iſſued by the King of Poland, for the aſſembling of a General Diet of the States at Warſaw.

AUGUSTUS III. by the Grace of God, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania, &c.

" In the horrid calamities which have ſo long afflicted our hereditary dominions, the happineſs and proſperity of the republic is the greateſt alleviation we can find to the grief with which we are penetrated.

" In 1756, about the time that was fixed for the ordinary diet, the whole force of the enemy came and fell upon our hereditary dominions, and at one glance preſented us with a proſpect of all the misfortunes that were afterwards to enſue to that unhappy country.

This idea, painful as it was, would not ſo deeply have wounded our paternal breaſt, if the army of an enterprizing neighbour, which ſurrounded us on all ſides, had not prevented us from coming to you at the time appointed for the aſſembling of the ſtates of the republic; for the ſight of that aſſembly, and of a people that has been ever dear to us, would have aſſuaged our other ſorrows.

" The tenor of the laws impowers us to convoke the general diet this year at Warſaw, in order to treat there of the ſeveral neceſſities of the republic; therefore waving the conſideration of the toil attached to this obligation, and animated only with the pleaſing hopes of the public good, which, through your unanimity, may perhaps reſult from thence to the country, we fix the ſaid ordinary diet at Warſaw on the 2d of October, 1758; the Ante Comitial diet at the uſual place on the 21ſt of Auguſt; and that of the Generality for the 18th of the ſame month.

" As in former diets we never propoſed any thing that related to our own private intereſt or thoſe of our royal family, ſo we now ſolemnly proteſt that we have no ſuch views in this, and that we are very far from ſeeking our own advantage to the prejudice of Poland, by wanting to involve it in the preſent fatal troubles of the reſt of Europe.

" It is by ſo upright a conduct that we hope to ſilence all thoſe who by ſecret and artful inſinuations endeavour to deſtroy the confidence that ſubſiſts between ourſelf and the ſtates of the republic, and render ſuſpicious our moſt ſalutary meaſures for your welfare, that they may perpetuate diſorder in the country, overturn the baſis of public deliberations, and on the ruins of Poland erect trophies of glory to foreign nations, whoſe intereſt it may be to foment and keep up theſe diviſions,

" Zeal for the public good alone, the motive that has always influenced our actions hitherto, will direct and animate all our deliberations at the approaching diet. And without inſiſting now upon any particular propoſition, we are ready even to go contrary to natural ſubordination, in conforming ourſelves, tho' we are the father of the country, to the deſires of its dear children, provided that, laying aſide every other ſentiment, the three eſtates of the republic will unanimouſly concur in every thing that ſhall be found for the good of the country."

Leghorn, Auguſt 12. They write from Malta, that three Engliſh men of war have attacked and ſunk a French frigate, which had taken ſhelter under the cannon of the fortreſs of Merſcia-Miſcita. Not ſatisfied with having thus violated the law of nations, and the neutrality of the order of Malta, they attacked a Malteze frigate that was coming into St. Thomas's port; ſo that there was a neceſſity for cannonading them, to oblige them to ſheer off. The honour of the order of Malta is too much concerned in this double inſult, to paſs it by without demanding ſatisfaction; but the queſtion is, whether they will obtain it. Thoſe that pretend to bring the ſea under their domination, now think it lawful for them to do any thing on that element. [So ſays the Amſterdam Gazette.]

Hague, Auguſt 22. The Affair of the Augmentation of our Troops continues to make a great Noiſe: The Province of Utrecht, after much Deliberation, has declared its Conſent; but this will ſignify little, becauſe the Augmentation cannot be made without the unanimous Approbation of all the Provinces, and there is no probability that the Maritime Provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Frieſland will ever give their Conſent to it.

The Princeſs Governante, in order to engage the Engliſh to diſcontinue taking our Merchant Ships, has propoſed to the States of Holland to ſtop for a Time the Trade between this Country and France, it being better that Part of the State ſhould ſuffer than the Whole: But this Propoſition has been rejected, eſpecially by the City of Amſterdam, where the Populace are ſo enraged, that it is with Difficulty that they are kept from plundering the Houſes of the Engliſh who are ſettled there. In Zealand it is the ſame; and the States of that Province have ordered the Captains of Men of War that convoy their Merchantmen, to reſiſt Force by Force, if any Attempt is made to viſit them. M. Hop, our Miniſter at London, has acquainted the States, that the Britiſh Miniſtry is deaf to all his Remonſtrances relative to the ſtopping Dutch Ships.

London, Auguſt 31. According to private letters from Peterſbourg, the late preferments and promotions among the Tartars, dependent upon the Ruſſian Empire, have been far from being well reliſhed by the generality of thoſe people. On the contrary, they have not only given occaſion to heart-burnings and diſputes, but likewiſe to an inſurrection, which if not ſpeedily ſuppreſſed, may become a very ſerious thing, as it is foreſeen that ſome neighbouring powers may incline to foment this rebellion, in order to diſturb thoſe councils that at preſent give law to the north.

September 5. From various circumſtances there is great reaſon to believe that the fire which happened on Saturday night laſt in his Majeſty's yard at Deptford, was not accidental; the ſpot where the diſcovery was made, is not twenty feet diſtance from a new 74 gun ſhip on the ſtocks, and within ſixteen feet of great quantities of combuſtibles, ſuch as roſin, turpentine, &c. which were in cellars under the ſtorehouſe, the largeſt and moſt valuable of any belonging to the navy; ſo that from a loſs of the ſtores therein, with the diſappointment that muſt have naturally followed, the damage done to the ſervice would have been very great; but all this was happily prevented by the great vigilance of the officers, and the uncommon readineſs and activity of the workmen of the yard, who, on this occaſion, performed wonders, by removing almoſt inſtantaneouſly great pieces of timber, &c. and in ſeparating and rolling off large coils of cordage, which were ſeveral of them on fire; ſo that in leſs than an hour the whole was extinguiſhed, to the inexpreſſible joy of above three thouſand ſpectators.

September 9. The Seaflower, Teers, from Amſterdam to Rhode-Iſland, is taken, and carried into Dunkirk.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, Sept. 1.

" We have not yet learnt what impreſſion the loſs of Cape Breton hath made on the Miniſtry of Verſailles; whether it will excite them to act with more firmneſs by land, or whether it will inſpire them with contrary ſentiments. It ſhould ſeem however, that they were not depreſſed by the firſt ſhock; and that a reſolution hath been taken to redouble their efforts; for it is certain that the news of this humbling ſtroke was known in the armies of Soubiſe and De Contades on the 25th; and that each of them have ſince marched forward; that none of the reinforcements that were on their march to join thoſe armies have been countermanded; and thoſe regiments that have ſuffered moſt, ſuch as thoſe of D'Eu and Cambreſis, which, before this event happened, had orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march back into France to recruit, have as yet had no Day fixed for their departure: There is room to think, that France will, from another motive, rather exert herſelf more now, than before, namely, the idea entertained at Verſailles, that the death of the reigning Queen of Spain, an event which hath already, or will ſoon happen, will occaſion a revolution in the Eſcurial, in favour of the ſyſtem of the eldeſt branch of the Bourbons. It is whiſpered in many cloſets, that Mr. Wall was warmly ſupported by this Princeſs; that the famous Caffarelli, who is deſpotic in many great political concerns, had a great aſcendant over her; and that at bottom the King entertained other ſentiments, than the peaceable conduct of Spain give room to ſuſpect. A few weeks will unfold theſe great and important objects.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 3.

" The taking of Cape Breton, which was attended with very different circumſtances from thoſe in 1745, is a very ſevere, not to ſay a mortal blow to France. Had this event happened when the armies were going to take the field, it would probably have haſtened a peace: but in the preſent ſtate of things, France will wait to ſee whether or no the ſucceſſes in Europe will balance the loſſes in America. This is the language at certain courts, where it is further added, that for a year paſt, France could not hope for ſuperiority by ſea: It ought, therefore, to have been her ſtudy to cauſe herſelf to be reſpected on the continent, and to ſecure his Britannick Majeſty's German dominions, and thereby try to give law to him. But what kind of efforts hath ſhe made for this end? What incapacity have we not ſeen! What diſcouragement given to the troops! What want of diſcipline, and how many other ſymptoms of a ſtate inconceivably weak! Marſhal Belleiſle's miniſtry hath not been ſucceſsful; yet never any man laboured more to immortaliſe his name."

Sept. 12. The chamber of the city of Exeter, at the ſame time that they reſolved on preſenting the addreſs to his Majeſty, preſented the following gentlemen with the Freedom of that city, as a teſtimony of their great regard to their merit, in recovering and obtaining the honour of the Britiſh arms; *viz.* The Admirals Boſcawen and Hardy, and Commodore Durell; the Generals Amherſt and Wolfe; and Major Hardy, of Duroure's regiment, for his brave behaviour in his ſtation at Kennington-Cove.

General Barrington's Regiment of Foot, who ſome Time ſince marched from Newcaſtle upon Tyne to Chatham and other Parts of Kent, are now on their March to Portſmouth, from whence it is ſaid they are ſpeedily to be ſent to America.

Port-Royal, in Jamaica, July 10. Arrived his majeſty's Sloop Port-Royal, the hon. Frederick Maitland, Eſq; commander, and brought in a French prize ſnow, bound from Europe for Cape Francois; alſo his majeſty's ſhip Seaford, Robert Faulkner, Eſq; commander, and brought in a Dutch ſloop, loaded with Sugar, &c. from St. Domingo.

15. Arrived a Dutch prize, taken by the Hornet.

16. Arrived the Seaford, with a Dutch prize. Alſo arrived two other Dutch prizes.

27. Arrived from a cruize, his Majeſty's ſloop Viper, capt. Broadly, and brought in a French Dutch ſnow, bound from Nantz for the Cape, and an Engliſh re-taken Guineaman, both taken by the Princeſs Mary.

29. Arrived from a cruize, his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, and brought in a French brig bound from Marſeilles for St. Louis, and a Spaniſh ſchooner, loaded with Indico, &c. bound from Cape-Francois for Coracoa.

Auguſt 1. Arrived a large Dutch French ſhip, loaded with ſugar, indico, &c. taken by the Dreadnought and Edinburgh.

5. Arrived from a cruize, his majeſty's ſhips Edinburgh, capt. Langdon, and Dreadnought, capt Suckling, and brought in the four following prizes, bound from the Cape for France, richly laden with white ſugar, indigo, &c. viz Le Sultane, M. Garrard, 29 guns. La Liberti, M. Caſtaing, 24 ditto. La St. Pierre, M. Cazal, and Le Bizante, M. La Pene.

6. Arrived, the privateer ſloop Three Siſters, capt. Flemming, and brought in a French Dutch ſnow, laden with proviſions, from St, Euſtatia for the Cape.

Kingſton. The Mercury privateer of this place, has retaken a ſchooner belonging to Meſſrs. Leg and Meirs, which was taken by the French coming round from the North-ſide, and ſent her into Lucea, after being ſeven weeks in poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Sunday laſt a ſhip from Virginia going to Port-Royal, run aſhore on Plumb Point, and there being a great ſurff, ſhe was ſoon bilged; but her cargo being chiefly lumber, will for the moſt part be ſaved, as well as her ſails, rigging, &c. It ſeems the captain fired ſeveral times for a pilot, but none coming off, the mate undertook to carry in the ſhip.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, Sept. 27.

On Wedneſday laſt Capt. Murray, in a Privateer Snow belonging to New-York, brought in a French Ship in Ballaſt, which he took in her Paſſage from Canada to Cape Francois. Capt. Murray alſo took another Ship (after a ſmart Engagement) bound on the ſame Voyage, which he ranſomed.

The Priſoners ſay, they are very much diſtreſſed at Canada, for want of Proviſions, and that all Agriculture has ceaſed, in Conſequence of the Diſtreſſes brought on them by the War.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Ship Amazon, William Norton, Eſq; Commander, brought in a French Brigantine Privateer of 12 Carriage Guns; and alſo a French Pettiaugre Privateer; both of which ſhe took to Windward of this Iſland the Day before.

October 3. On Saturday laſt a Prize Schooner and a Sloop, were brought in, the one taken by Capt. Stevens, and the other by Capt. Leſly, in Privateers belonging to this Place.

October 7. On Thurſday the Mercury Privateer, Capt. Wallin, brought in a Sloop, loaded with Sugar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

From Liſbon we have Advice, that the King of Portugal was lately ſhot at in his Coach, and wounded, but not badly; and that a Perſon that was with him, received a Wound, by which it was thought his Life was in Danger.

Capt. Crathhorn, in his Paſſage from Liſbon, ſpoke with a New-York Privateer, homeward bound, from St. Euſtatia, that had met with very hard Gales of Wind, which obliged him to throw overboard all his Guns but four. The Privateer had a Number of French Priſoners on board. The Captain's Name thought to be Leacraft.

Captain Rench, from Madeira, ſaw a Veſſel aſhore between Aſſateague and Chinkoteague Shoals, beſides the two mentioned in our laſt.

In a Letter from Bridgetown in Barbados, dated the 27th ult. it is ſaid, that on the ſecond of that Month the Barbados, Captain Middleton, brought in a ſmall French Privateer, belonging to Martinico, that had been out 20 Days, and taken nothing. That a Flag of Truce was come up there from Martinico, and brought Advice, that the Captains Steuart and Fennan, both from Dublin for Antigua; and a Sloop from North-America, laden with Corn and Fiſh, were taken, and carried into that Iſland: That there were fitted, and fitting out there, three Privateer Brigs, of 12 and 14 Guns (two of which had ſailed) and ten Sloops, from 8 to 12 Guns: That there were at Port-Royal a 74 Gun Ship, and a Frigate of 36 Guns; and at Marygallante a 36 Gun Frigate, that had taken a Guineyman, but the Maſter or Veſſel's Name not known.

Captain Saltus, from Turks-Iſland, ſays, that a Letter of Marque Sloop, of ſix Guns, from this Port for Jamaica, had taken a Prize, and landed eight of the Priſoners there.

The Speedwell, Captain Haig, from this Port for Antigua, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe; as is the William and Thomas, Captain Lang, bound to Jamaica, after an obſtinate Engagement; and Captain M'Clean for Monto Chriſto; both from New-York.

We hear from Virginia, that the Aſſembly of that Colony have continued their Forces in Pay for a Month longer than the Time ſtipulated when their ſecond Regiment was raiſed.

Sunday laſt Captain Gardner, in the Ship Holderneſſe, came up here from Barbados. The Tueſday before he was taken by M. Chateleau, about ten Leagues to the Southward of Cape Henry, when he ranſomed his Veſſel for Four Hundred Pounds Sterling. Captain Gardner made the Twenty-ſecond Prize the Frenchman had taken. There was then with him a Sloop from North-Carolina for Boſton, which he had ranſomed; and he was in Chace of another Boſton Man, from the ſame Place, when Captain Gardner appeared, but left him for the Ship, by which he got clear off.

On Monday arrived a French Privateer Sloop, of eight Guns, a Prize to the Britannia Privateer, of this Port, Captain M'Pherſon, which he took off of St. Chriſtophers. The Sloop had taken the Sloop Mary, Captain Dickinſon, from South-Carolina for Antigua. The Britannia had alſo taken, and ordered in here, an Engliſh Snow, with Salt, from St. Martins for Boſton (ſuppoſed to be French Property) but ſhe was retaken by a French Privateer Sloop, of 14 Guns, M. Le Forge Commander, on the Coaſt, and afterwards retaken again by a Letter of Marque Ship from Briſtol, and carried into Virginia.

From Reading, in Berks County, we have Advice that a Perſon is arrived there from Rays-Town (which Place he left the Tenth Inſtant) and ſays, that one Mr. Bater, a Cherokee Intepreter, had come in from Loyalhanning, who informed, that General Forbes, with the Rear of the Army, was to march from thence for Fort Duqueſne, the Eighth of this Month.

We likewiſe learn from the ſame Place, that on the Thirteenth Inſtant, Jacob Moſſer, and Hans Adam Moſſer, were killed by the Indians in Bethel Townſhip, Lancaſter County. There were ſome others in Company, who made their Eſcape, and being purſued by the Enemy, got into a Houſe, the Door of which the Indians endeavoured to force open, when one of them was ſhot down by a white Boy; upon which the others wrapped him up in a Blanket, and went off.

Laſt Week, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Reading, a Woman was tried, convicted, and ſentenced to be hanged, for the Murder of her Baſtard Child; and three Men ordered to be burnt in the Hand; two of which for Manſlaughter; the Third for burning a Barn.

The Captains Atkinſon and Joy are arrived at Jamaica from this Port.

[*For more News ſee the next Page.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Rebecca, Richard Budden, from Virginia.
---------Unity, Nathaniel Falkner, from Jamaica.
---------Edward, John Brown, from Newry.
---------Lark, Robert Gardner, from Jamaica.
Snow Deſire, Edward Styles, from Bay of Honduras.
Schooner Gull, Charles Rider, from Boſton.
---------- Experiment, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, from New-Providence.
----------Free-maſon, Richard Taylor, from Honduras Bay.
Ship Rachel, Thomas Rodgers, from Liverpool.
------Union, Jonathan Crathorn, from Liſbon.
------William, Walter Rench, from Madeira.
------Earl of Holderneſſe, Wm. Gardner, from Barbados.
------Charming Betſey, George Watt, from Virginia.
------Weſtmoreland, James Marſh, from Jamaica.
------Fanny, Archibald Stewart, from Ditto.
Sloop Dolly, Robert Wier, from Ditto.
------Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, from Rh. Iſland.
------Swallow, Jacob Carpenter, from Ditto.
------Williams Relief, William Place, from Turks-Iſland.
------Ready Money, Richard Whitter, from Ditto.
------Jane, Salter Eddy, from Ditto,
------Sophy, William Farr, from New-Providence.
------Elizabeth and Jane, Hugh Block, from Antigua.
------Dove, John Whitmarſh, from Boſton.
------Eliſabeth, Eliſha Thatcher, from Louiſbourg.
------Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from N. York.
------Ann, Thaddeus Stevens, from North-Carolina.
------Two Brothers, Joſeph Cox, from Bermuda.
------Joſeph, Thomas Harvey, from New-York.
------Delight, William Peakes, from Boſton.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Lindo Packet, Alex. Young, for S. Carolina.
---------- Polly, George Noarth, for Ditto.
---------- Gull, Charles Rider, for Boſton.
Snow Muggy, William Simpſon, for Antigua.

☞ Doctor *COWDON*'s beſt ROUND *high-toaſted* SNUFF to be ſold by the Bottle at the *New-Printing-Office*.

Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Lamſon, for New-York.
Sloop Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, for R. Iſland.
------ Elizabeth, Eliſha Thatcher, for Boſton.
------ Nancy, Alexander Adams, for St. Chriſtophers.
------ Swallow, Jacob Carpenter, for Rhode-Iſland.
------ Greyhound, Richard Power, for St. Chriſtophers.
Brig Margery, William Morrell, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Snow Friendſhip, Henry Jones, to St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Adventure, Benjamin Chadwell, to Boſton.
Brig Miriam and Ann, William Lake, to Jamaica.
Ship Mary, Timothy Sheehan, to St. Chriſtophers.
Brig Salley, Joſeph Brown, to Barbados.
----- Wolfe, Allan M'Kinley, to Dublin.
----- Hannah, James Cobourn, to Antigua.
----- Neptune, William Frith, to Jamaica.
Snow Meliſent, John Cotton, to Barbados.
------Salford, Robert Miller, to Londonderry.
Sloop Phœbe, John Backhouſe, to North-Carolina.
------Sarah, James Ford, to Boſton.
------Lenniſtone, William Pickenſon, to Georgia.
Ship Dragon, Francis Hammet, to London.
------Roebuck, George Rankin, to St. Chriſtophers.
------Hayfield, Robert Henderſon, to Louiſbourg.

WHEREAS a Report was propagated near *Lewes Town* by ſome malicious Perſons, that a certain Captain *James Gibbons*, who came Paſſenger in the Ship *Kingſton*, from *Jamaica*, had whipt to Death one of the Men belonging to the ſaid Ship on the Beach, near the Place where the ſaid Ship was ſtranded: And whereas, ſince my Arrival at *Philadelphia* I have mentioned the ſame Report in Company, by which the Character and Reputation of the ſaid *Gibbons* has been much injured: And whereas a credible Witneſs hath, to my Satisfaction, made it appear, that the Perſon ſo ſaid to be whipt, was only ſtruck with the Fiſts by the ſaid *Gibbons*, for ſtealing ſundry Effects, of conſiderable Value, ſome of which were found on him, and that the ſaid Perſon, after the Beating aforeſaid, was well, and in good Health:

THESE are therefore to certify, that I am convinced and believe the ſaid Report to be falſe, and that the ſaid *Gibbons* is intirely innocent thereof. And this Certificate I have thought neceſſary to make, in Juſtice to the Reputation and Character of the ſaid *Gibbons*. Witneſs my Hand this Twentieth Day of *November, Anno Domini* 1758.

¶ JOHN CLOWES.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1758.

STRAYED or ſtolen, *about a Fortnight ago, from a Paſture near Bedminſter, in the Northern Liberties of this City, a ſmall Horſe, near fourteen Hands high, of a roan, or greyiſh Colour, with a white Face, raw Noſe, and moſt of his Hoofs white. He is branded on one of his Buttocks, with a Figure ſomewhat like a large N. or, as it is not very diſtinct, rather thus H. and has beſides a ſmall bare Spot on the Point of one of his Shoulders. He is riſing ſix Years old, has a natural Gate a bobling Hand gallop, is no Pacer, but can trot tolerably well in a Chair, to which he has been uſed, inſomuch that the Marks of the Traces remain on the Hair of both his Sides. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to Colonel Edward Jones at the Vineyard, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded.* ‖

Baltimore County, November 14, 1758.

RUN away *from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the* 12th *Inſtant, a Mulattoe Slave, named Jacob (he generally calls himſelf Jacob Glover) about* 22 *Years of Age, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, thin Viſage, and pretty well ſet, by Trade a Tanner and Currier: Had on and took with him, a blue Cloth Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, a white Linen Shirt, and a Tow Ditto, two Pair of Shoes, two Pair of Stockings, one Pair blue Worſted, the other Yarn, a Felt Hat, almoſt new, and a brown Wig, with a Tail to it. Whoever apprehends ſaid Slave, and brings him to his Maſter, or ſecures him, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken in this County, or Four Pounds if out of the County, paid by*

§ JOHN HALL *of Cranbury.*

Philadelphia, November 22, 1758.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſel from England, and to be ſold by

JAMES STEEL,

At his Store, at Rebecca Steel's, next Door to the Sign of the George, in Second ſtreet.

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of Woollen and other Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.

To be SOLD by

ALEXANDER ALLAIRE,

At his Houſe, a moſt oppoſite the Moravian Church in Saſſafras Street, commonly called Race-ſtreet, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit,

BEſt Hyſon Green Tea, *in Pound Caniſters, ſingle refined Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Sweet Oil in Caſes, Raiſins and Almonds beſt French Indigo Muſcovado and Clayed Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity.* ¶

For DUBLIN,
The SHIP
FANNY,
ARCHIBALD STEWART,
Maſter;

Has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and will certainly ſail about the 10th of December. For Freight, or Paſſage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or ſaid Maſter.

Nov. 18, 1758.

For NEWRY.
The BRIGANTINE
EDWARD,
JOHN BROWN,
Maſter;

Having the chief Part of her Cargoe ready to take in, will certainly ſail in ten Days. For Freight, or Paſſage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or the Maſter on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

A few Caſks of choice Butter, imported in the Edward, to be ſold by Scott and M'Michael.

To be Sold, by publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 25th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, the Sloop ANN, (now lying at Mr, Andrew Hodge's Wharff) with her Tackle and Apparel, as per Inventory, to be ſeen at the ſaid Coffee-houſe.

November 21, 1758. ¶

St. CHRISTOPHERS, Sept. 6.

The America, a Privateer Sloop, of ſix Carriage and ſix Swivel Guns, was carried into Antigua the 28th ult. by Capt. Deering, of his Majeſty's Sloop Antigua. She was taken off St. Bartholomew's two Days before. The Officers of the Privateer report that they have had very hard Gales of Wind in the French Iſlands, and that they have done a great Deal of Damage.

The Hunter Privateer, of Montſerrat, has taken a French Sloop, loaded with Melaſſes.

Capt. Hutchins, in a Sloop bound from South-Carolina, was taken laſt Wednelday by a French Privateer: But he was retaken on Monday, by the Privateer Little Oliver.

St. John's, Antigua, September 23.

Two Snows and a Ship are now coming in, the Ship is ſuppoſed to be a French Prize.

We hear from St. Chriſtophers, that three large French Sugar loaded Sloops (two of which were Letters of Marque) have been carried into that Iſland, by a Privateer Brig belonging to New-York, and a ſmall Privateer belonging to St. Kitt's. It is alſo ſaid a large Ship of 16 ſix Pounders paſſed in Sight of that Iſland in her Way to St. Euſtatia, with French Colours flying, and a Fleet of Dutchmen under her Convoy.

Sept. 30. Capt. Edward Richards, a Native of this Iſland, and Commander of a ſmall Letter of Marque Sloop, of 4 Guns, and 10 Men, fell in with two French Privateers, the one of 4 Guns, and 25 Men, and the other of 6 Guns, and 30 odd Men; the latter preſently run away, but Capt. Richards continued to fire at the other till he had expended all his Ammunition, and then run cloſe along Side with an Intent to board with 5 Men and himſelf, but the Enemy ſaved him the Trouble by ſtriking their Colours, and Capt. Richards carried the Veſſel to Anguilla.

Capt. Price, in the Garlick, a ſmall Pettiaugre Privateer belonging to this Place, has brought in a Sloop with upwards of 100 Hogſheads of Sugar aboard, which he cut out of a Bay in Guadaloupe, amidſt a very heavy Fire from the other Veſſels which lay at the ſame Place, and which Capt. Price was obliged to leave for want of Men to to bring them over to Antigua.

A large Prize Schooner is now coming in.

BOSTON, November 13.

This Town has ſuſtained a great Loſs in CHARLES APTHORP, Eſq; aged 60 Years, whoſe Death on Saturday Morning laſt was very ſudden, complaining of a ſlight Cold a few Minutes before he expired.---To ſay CHARLES APTHORP Eſq; is dead, is ſufficient to publiſh to the World that the greateſt Merchant on this Continent is gone: He was univerſally known, and as univerſally eſteemed.---*Verily every Man at his beſt State is altogether Vanity.*---A ſorrowful Widow, and a very numerous Offſpring, are left to bewail the Loſs of a kind Huſband, and a tender Parent.

Several Robberies have been committed within a few Days, in this and ſeveral of the neighbouring Towns, but as yet the Villains have not been detected.

A Schooner bound hither from the Weſt Indies, laden with Salt, John Procter, lately of Halifax, Maſter, was drove aſhore on Ipſwich Beach on Sunday Night the 5th Inſtant, in a tempeſtuous Storm; the Veſſel and Cargo loſt, and the Maſter, three Men, (two of which 'tis ſaid belonged to this Town) and a Negroe were drowned; two others got aſhore, and ſaved their Lives.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here a Polacco Prize, taken ſome few Weeks ago by the Privateers General Abercrombie, Capt. Valentine; King George, Capt. Leacraft; Royal Heſter, Capt. Dale, and Brig George, Capt. Haley, all of this Port. She was bound from the Cape to Old France.

The ſame Day was ſent in here the Ship St. Jacquea, a Letter of Marque, Monſ. Jean Baptiſta De Liſle, Commander, mounting 14 Six-pounders, but had Ports for 20 Guns, and had 51 Men; ſhe is Frigate built, quite new, and came from Bourdeaux to Canada; from which laſt Place ſhe was bound for Cape-Francois, and taken the 12th of October laſt, between Cape-Samana and the Old Cape, by the Oliver-Cromwell Privateer, Capt. Nicoll, of this Port, without any Engagement, ſhe taking the Privateer to be a King's Ship, it happening juſt about Daylight. She is ſaid to ſail extremely faſt.---A Day or two before the St. Jacquea met the Oliver Cromwell, ſhe had an Engagement with two St. Kitts Privateers, for ſome Time; and although they ſhot away her Main-maſt, yet were too daſtardly to attempt boarding her;---therefore they very juſtly loſt her.

On Thurſday returned from a Cruize in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the Privateer Brig Columbine, Capt. Lane, of this Port, and brought in with her a French Snow, called the Margaretta, which ſhe cut out of a Harbour in the Streights of Belleiſle, the 10th of October laſt; ſhe is loaded with Fiſh and Oil; and was intended for Old France. She was formerly called the Jevon, commanded by Capt. Heyſham, of this Place; and was taken laſt Winter on her Paſſage hence to London.

Capt. Lane informs, That ſome few Days before he went into the Harbour and ſeized the Snow, in the Night Time he parted with his Conſort, the Privateer Brig York, under Capt. Doran, and has not ſeen him ſince:----And, that after he had got on board the Snow, hearing ſhe was waiting for a Quantity of Fur to take on board, with a Number of his Men he went on Shore, and being diſappointed of the Fur, ſet Fire to their Dwelling-houſes, and Fiſh Flakes, and ſunk and deſtroyed all their Boats.

Philadelphia, November 23.

A Gentleman from Lancaſter ſays, they had Advice there, that General FORBES did not leave Loyalhanning till the 13th Inſtant; but that ſome Advance Parties had gone off before him.

A Letter from New-York, dated laſt Monday, mentions Colonel Schuyler, Doctor Stukes, Captain Martin, and Captain Putman, with an equal Number of Priſoners to thoſe taken at Cadaraqui, being returned to Albany from Canada: That General Abercrombie was expected in Town that Day: And that General Stanwix, and Colonel Prevooſt, were going home.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1758.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Anniverſary Meeting on Thurſday, the 30th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at Mr. Mullin's, in Water ſtreet.

§ JOHN GIBSON, Secretary.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

TO be ſold by Publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 30th Inſtant, at Eleven o' Clock in the Forenoon, Four Cheſts of ſmall Spaniſh Silver, each Cheſt containing 2000 Ounces, to be put up in four Lots, a Cheſt in a Lot, and ſold by the Ounce to the higheſt Bidder, for Ready Current Money.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

STANDLEY *and* FULLTON,

At their Store in Market-ſtreet, a little below Water-ſtreet,

A Good Aſſortmen of yd. yd. 7-8ths, and 3 q^r. Checks, Shaloons, ſtriped Linens, Fuſtians, Camblets, and Dalt-wares opened, choice Antigua Rum, Philadelphia ditto, Muſcovado Sugar, Loaf ditto, Tea, Coffee, &c. alſo a likely young Negroe Boy, that has had the Small-pox.

CAme to the Plantation of Dennis Conrad, in Norrington Townſhip, Philadelphia County in the Month of October laſt, a red Milch Cow, pretty old. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

For BARBADOS directly,
The Letter of Marque SNOW
WEYMAR,
MICHAEL TIVITOE
Commander;

Mounts ten Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels, to carry 20 Men, and is completely fitted for Cloſe Quarters; has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ANTHONY STOCKER, or ſaid Commander on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sims's Wharff. ¶

For BELFAST and NEWRY,
The SHIP
WILLIAM *and* GEORGE,
DOUGLASS CAMPBELL,
Maſter;

Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, great Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail about the latter End of November.

For Freight or Paſſage, agree with M'CULLOUGH and EDDY, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Allen's Wharff. Æ

ALL Perſons indebted to *FRANCIS RICHARDSON, and whoſe Debts are due in common Courſe of Payment, are deſired to pay the ſame.* ¶

RUN away, on the 23d of laſt Month, from Thomas Baker, of Glouceſter, a Servant Lad, named Edward Hicks, this Country born, is ſhort and well ſet, about 5 Feet high, of a fair Complexion, and has ſhort brown curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a brown Jacket, Tow Shirt, Tow Trowſers, and a new Felt Hat, no Shoes or Stockings. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS BAKER. ⊕

STOLEN *from Mr. Parrock's Wharff, on Friday the* 3d *Inſtant, at Night, a flat-bottomed Yawl, about* 14 *Feet long, painted red and rows with five Oars. Whoever brings ſaid Boat to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward.*

¶ SAMUEL HOUSE.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Attwood Shute, Eſq; deceaſed, either by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Adminiſtrators: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by the Subſcribers who are alone impowered to act.* ATTWOOD COWMAN, WILLIAM SHUTE, HENRY SHUTE, JOHN SHUTE, *Adminiſtrators.*

October 28, 1758.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of Michael Hunter, late of Deerfield, in the County of Cumberland, and Province of Weſt New-Jerſey, that they diſcharge no Obligation that was given to ſaid Hunter, or that was given to Philip Burgin, either by Word or Writing, for any Part of ſaid Eſtate (Either to Burgin, or by his Orders) as the Will of the ſaid Michael Hunter, which ſaid Burgin brought a Probat of from New York, and which made him Heir of ſaid Eſtate, has been examined, and is thought by good Judges, to be a Counterfeit. Fail not, leſt you be obliged to a Repayment by Charles Clark, who the ſaid Hunter left his Attorney, and alſo Executor to a laſt Will and Teſtament. ⊕

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels by

JOHN GREAME & FRANCIS HARRIS,

Of Halifax, in Yorkſhire, Manufacturers, or Clothiers, a large Aſſortment of Goods, and to be ſold cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by FRANCIS HARRIS, *at his Store in Front ſtreet, where Mr. John Kidd formerly kept Store, either by the Bale or Piece, viz.*

Scarlet, blue, red, green, drab, brown, mix'd, copper, grey and black 6 q^r. *and* 7 q^r. *broad-cloths, blue and red ſtrouds, white, blue, green, red and mix'd* 6-q^r. *naps, duffils and bearſkins, blue, drab, brown, mix'd, grey and green yd. wd. plains, naps and duffils, drab kerſeys, blue and mix'd fearnothings, blue, red and crimſon flannels, blue, red and white balſtbicks, ſcarlet, blue, red, green, yellow, black, brown, ſtoved and cloth colour'd rattinets and ſhaloons, blue, green, drab and black durants and tammies, blue, green, drab, brown and black damoſks, ſcarlet, blue, green and black everlaſtings, blue, green and drab camblets, blue, red, green, drab, brown and black ſerges and ſongells, both preſs'd and nap'd, ell wide Iriſh ſheetings, yd. wd. Iriſh linens, 11 nail, 3 q^r. 7-8ths. 6 q^r. linen & cotton checks, linen handkerchiefs, linen and cotton thicksets, figured demities, coloured jocoleys, pillows, jeans, cotton and ſtriped laces, tapes, bindings, ſaddle webs, needles, pins, ſilk highland, ſcarlet and letter'd garters, quality, ſoldiers white and yellow hat lace, ſtays, death-head and riding coat buttons mohair, twiſt, cording, colour'd and ſtitching thread, hats, mens worſted ſtockings, and a general aſſortment of cutlary, &c. &c.*

CAME to the Plantation of the Widow M'Vaugh, near Frankford, on the 11th *of Auguſt laſt, a dark roan Mare, between* 13 *and* 14 *Hands high ſhod before, has neither Brand nor Earmark, and her Mane hangs on the near Side. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.* †

CAme to the Plantation of George Carrey, in New-London, Cheſter County, about the latter End of May. A bright bay Mare, pretty old and ſmall, and a yearling Fill. The Mare is branded R S on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and has a Lump on her far hind Joint of her Paſter. Whoever owns ſaid Mare and Filly, is deſired to come and pay Charges, and take them away. GEORGE CORREY. ‖‡‖

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

YORKE and POTTS,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, a little above Market-ſtreet,

A *LARGE Aſſortment of Woollen and other Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.* &c.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See the next Page.]

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, in Kent County, on Delaware, called Liſbon, containing about 400 Acres: Alſo a Tract adjoining, called Troy, containing about 300 Acres, on Jones's Creek, about 4 Miles from Dover, on navigable Water, having convenient Landings, well timbered, and choice Wheat Land. Alſo a Tract, called Coventry, on the North Side of the South-weſt Branch of Duck Creek, containing 500 Acres of excellent Land, well timbered; 120 Acres whereof is ſubject to a Leaſe for 14 Years, at Twenty Pounds per Annum. Likewiſe a Tract of Land and Marſh on ſaid Branch, called Sheerneſs, containing 220 Acres For Terms of Sale apply to David Finney, in New-Caſtle.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

At his Store, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BROad and forreſt cloths, blue, green and cloth colou ed naps and frizes, beaver coating, duffels, kerſeys, halfthicks, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, green, red and mottled rugs, black, red and green hair ſhag, cotton velvets, velvet and hair ſhapes, 10 and 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. yd. and 3-8ths and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, Iriſh linen, cotton hollands, chints and printed cottons, linen handkerchiefs, bed bunts, 10 q. cotton counterpains, Engliſh ozenbrigs, thickſets, pillows and jeans, flowered demity, knit veſt and breeches patterns, men and boys worſted and thread hoſe, ſhoe and quality binding, gartering, ſtriped and white tapes, filletting, ſilk and muſlin handkerchiefs, paduaſoy ribbon, ferreting, cloth co oured taffeties, caſtor and felt hats, buck, bone and ivory handled knives and forks, butchers knives, cuttoes, ſhoemakers knives, pen knives, pruning knives, razors, ſhears, ſciſſars, ink pots, fountain pens, braſs, white metal and inlaid coat and veſt buttons, great variety of ſnuff and tobacco boxes, Pinchbeck and ſteel watch chains and ſeals, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſteel inſtruments, cork ſcrews, key ſwivels, carpenters rules, box irons, plain irons, variety of braſs and iron locks, kitchen jacks, thumb latches, needles, ſteel pencils, iron bolts, flat and round coffee mills, temple ſpectacles with ſteel caſes; alſo rum, ſugar and melaſſes, with ſundry other goods, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1758.

RUn away from John Craig, Inn-keeper, in Bucks County, Warrington Townſhip, on Thurſday the 16 h of this Inſtant (November) at Night, a certain white Servant Man, named John Steel, alias John Stillwell Pepperrell, born in England, and ſpeaks broad Engliſh, aged about 40 Years, 5 Feet 7 Inches in Stature, and ſtoops pretty much, with his own Hair of a brown Colour; and was lately taken out of the Goal of this City by the Subſcriber. Had on when he went away, a light grey nap Sailor's Coat, 2 Waiſtcoats, one a green Nap, and the other a blue Cloth, a Pair of black Everlaſting Breeches, and generally wears a Pair of Sailor's Trowſers over his Breeches, a Pair of half-worn ſhoes, and Worſted Stockings: He alſo took with him ſundry other Cloathing, which cannot be deſcribed, but are all made as the Apparel of a Sailor, and it is likely that he may paſs for one, he pretending to underſtand both the Sea and farming Buſineſs, and talks very much of both, is apt to get in Liquor. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN CRAIG.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby forwarned from carrying off, or harbouring, the ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer the ſame at their Peril. ¶

Philadelphia, October 24, 1758.

RUn away, this Morning, from William Scott, of this City, a Servant Man, named William Stogdell, by Trade a Taylor, a luſty well ſet Man, about 29 Years of Age, has a full round Face, with a large buſhey Head of yellow coloured Hair, which is very low towards his Eyebrows; he was born in Yorkſhire, in England, and ſpeaks much the Language of that Country; came over in the City of Derry, a few Days ago, from Londonderry. Had on when he went away, a brown Pea Jacket, with ſmall turn-up Cuffs, a Flannel under Jacket, with Stripes acroſs, blue Serge Breeches, and new Shoes. He is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. He has been ſome Time on board a Man of War, and 'tis probable he may paſs for a Sailor. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. Tbctf.

DESERTED at Philadelphia, on the 17th of November, 1758, from his Majeſty's 17th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Brigadier General JOHN FORBES,

Michael Fellmire, a Recruit in Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Morris's Company, aged about 20 Years, 5 Feet, 7 Inches high, fair Complexion, ſmooth Face, light brown Hair, born in Germany, Apprentice to John Clingle, Cooper, in Flower Town, Province of Pennſylvania, his Mother lives in Germantown, went off in a white coloured Cloth Coat and Waiſtcoat, with flat white Metal Buttons, and white Canvas Drawers. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Deſerter, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof to the commanding Officer of ſaid Regiment at Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward; and if any One harbours or conceals the ſaid Deſerter, they will be proſecuted according to Law. ¶

GEORGE SENNETT,

Taylor, and Habit-maker, from London, has now ſet up his Buſineſs in Philadelphia, at the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Ackley, Chair-maker, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet;

WHere any Gentlemen, Ladies, or others, who pleaſe to honour him with their Favours, may depend on being ſerved in the neweſt and genteeleſt Taſte now in London, and on as reaſonable Terms as any in Philadelphia, by their humble Servant,

⊕ GEORGE SENNETT.

N. B. He alſo inclines to take an Apprentice.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1758.

THE Staten-Iſland Stage Waggon ſtill continues to proceed as uſual from Mr. John Watſon's, at the Narrows, on Mondays and Thurſdays; and from Mr. Iſaac Dote's, on Tueſdays and Fridays; and as the Subſcriber lives near the Middle of the ſaid Iſland Paſſengers may have an Opportunity of being carried to and from his Houſe; which could not be expected to be done, if he lived at either of the Ends of the Iſland. ⊙ JOSEPH RICHARDS.

For CORK directly,

The SHIP
FIRST OF AUGUST,
FERDINANDO BOWD
Maſter;

Will ſail in 15 Days, mounts ten Carriage Guns, and fitted with Cloſe Quarters. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with KEARNY and GILBERT, or ſaid COMMANDER, at Penroſe's Wharff.

This Day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by WILLIAM DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, *on the South ſide of the Jerſey-Market, Philadelphia,*

FATHER ABRAHAM's ALMANACK, on an entire new Plan, for the Year of our Lord 1759, being the third after Leap-Year, containing, Eclipſes, Judgment of the Weather, Feſtivals, and other remarkable Days, Length of Days and Nights, Moon's Age, Sun's Riſing and Setting, High-water at Philadelphia, Tables of Intereſt at 6x per Ct. Tables of Coins as they paſs Current in this and the neighbouring Governments. An Account of Fairs, Courts, Roads, and Quakers Yearly Meetings: The whole interſperſed with a variety of entertaining and uſeful Remarks both in Proſe and Verſe. To which is added, an exact and nice Picture of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, done on a Folio Copper-plate, by an eminent Hand, with a compendious Account of his Life and late memorable Actions. Likewiſe, an exact Plan of Louiſbourg, with a ſuccinct Account of its antient Right, its Product, its excellent Fiſheries, and the Value it is of to the Engliſh Nation; with a Journal of the Siege and Surrender thereof. Together with a compendious Account of the Author's Travels over the vaſt Continent of America, with his Remarks on the Climate, Cuſtoms, Manners, Religion and Product of each Place, particularly of Mexico, Granada, Florida, Canada, Terra-Firma, Peru, the Land of the Amazons, Brazil, and Chili; with the Land of the Negroes, of Barbary, and the great Deſart of Africa, &c. &c.

By ABRAHAM WEATHERWISE, Gent.

This Almanack alſo contains beſides what is mentioned above, the following Pieces of Poetry, chiefly wrote by the Author, viz.

1. The Medicine, a Tale for the Ladies. 2. An Epigram, to a young Lady who vow'd never to marry. 3. The Wiſh. 4. Reflections on a Watch. 5. A Thought at Waking. 6. A Receipt for modern Courtſhip. 7. The Vanity of Riches. 8. Reflections on the Life of Man. 9. Proper Ingredients to make a Beau. 10. A curious Riddle. 11. The Author's Prayer. 12. Dialogue between a Cock and a Steed. 13. In praiſe of Virtue. 14. Epitaph on a Tomb-ſtone belonging to the Author's Family. 15. The reformed Debauchee. 16. The Miſer's Will.

Alſo, an Account of the Royal Family, and of all the crowned Heads in Europe, with a Deſcription of Places, inhabited by the French, and their Diſtances from the River St. Lawrence to Miſſiſippi. As alſo a ſmall Collection of ſome of the moſt pithy Sayings of ſome of the antient Philoſophers, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1758.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th Inſtant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, under the Court-houſe; a Parcel of Skins and Furs, in Lots, of about 100 Pounds weight each. By order of the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs,

ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

Juſt imported from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armit's,

FINE broadcloths, croſs-barred yd. wd. ſtuffs, corded poplins, new figure and figured half ell grazets, worſted furniture damaſks, crape and beſt baiadine ſewing ſilk, taffety, paduaſoy and ſattin ribbons, figured ditto, plain and ſtriped love ditto, gauze lace, bobbin, holland diaper and Manchester tapes, pretties and Nuns thread, 4-penny and 6-penny ferrets, two and three yard ferret and ſilk laces, cotton ditto, white and coloured ſtay tape, ſtay cord, braid, galoon, ſhirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, ſealing wax and wafers, duroys, camimancoes, tammies and durants, mohair buttons and ſcarf twiſt, mens and womens thread, cotton, and worſted hoſe, mens ſilk ditto, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, womens ſhort cloaks, black cardinals, cotton bindings, ſtay, ſhoe, and London worſted quality ditto, ſtriped, lettered, and ſcarlet gartering, coloured and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, halfthicks, frizes, and ſhaloons, rich half ell and narrow muſſinets, ſcarlet everlaſting, Scotch thread, playing-cards, beaver and felt hats, green, blue, and ſpotted rugs, blankets, ſtriped duffils, coatings and kerſies, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linen, brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, 3 qr. and 7 8ths garlix, ſlick dowlas, brown and white buckrams, ſingle and double ſileſias and piſtol lawns, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, German and Holland white long lawns, 3 quarter, 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, white jeans, thickſets and fuſtians, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawn in pieces and patches, cambrick ditto, clear lawns, flowered and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, ſtriped cotton hol ands, plain and bordered bandanoes, coloured, Scotch & white bordered handkerchiefs, half ell and ell wd. perſians, black, coloured, and ſtriped taffeties, India damaſks, ſtriped lutеſtrings, ſecterſoy and lungee romals, bar lead, beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins and poliſhed ſpring ſnuffers, braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, plate faſhioned coat and veſt buttons, braſs ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag, and bone table knives and forks, bone hunters and buck butchers, buck cap'd and ſcal pan knives, buffaloe ditto, buck cuttoes and piſtol capt knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing-knives, ſleeve buttons, ſpectacles, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, ſide, ſpring & draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, plated, ſilvered and lacquered wrought coat and veſt buttons, regimental ditto, braſs ſleeve buttons, cut glaſs ditto, padlocks, chizels and plain irons, ink-powder, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and black pepper.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

PENINGTON and WHARTON,

At their ſtore in Water ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, for Caſh or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

OZenbrigs and ticklenburghs, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, 3-qr. dowlas, 7 eights wide Iriſh ditto, broad Ruſſia linen, 3-qr. wide Ruſſia diaper, 9-qr. Flanders bed-tick, 7-eights and yard wide Iriſh linen, brown and white buckrams, ſingle and double ſileſias, tandem holland, yard wide and 7-eights garlix, long, broad and clear lawns, cambricks, princes linen, ſilk, Scotch and Duke handkerchiefs, India nankeens, fine and coarſe muſlins, callicoe, printed cotton, perſian taffeties, ginghams, peniaſcoes, cherconnaes, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and mace, pepper, wool-cards, ſhaloons, white and cloth coloured tammies, ſcarlet, black, blue and cloth coloured worſted patterns for breeches, mens and womens thread and worſted ſtockings, mens ſilk ſtockings and caps, ſewing ſilk, camblets, black gauze handkerchiefs, bobbin, tape, nonſopreties, ſaggathies, ivory and horn combs, needles and pins, plain and figured ribbons, white thread, mens and womens gloves, buttons, ſilk and hair and mohair twiſt, gartering, gunpowder, leather and braſs ink-pots, metal coat and jacket buttons, ſleeve ditto, womens and mens thimbles, ſteel and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, carpenters rules and compaſſes, awl blades, ſhoe tacks, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard wide and yard and 3-eights cotton and linen check, 7-eights linen ſtripe, cotton holland, dyed pillows, jeans, cotton ribs, barragons, thickſets, and an aſſortment of cutlary, too teedious to mention. Tbctf

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For NEVIS, directly,

The Letter of Marque Snow
SADLER,
William Fitzherbert,
Maſter;

Compleatly fitted with Cloſe Quarters, has two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and may ſail in fifteen Days. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with Kearny and Gilbert, or ſaid Commander, at Lloyd's Wharff.

Juſt imported in the above Snow from Briſtol, and to be ſold by ſaid KEARNY *and* GILBERT, *near Walnut-ſtreet Wharff, Iron Cannon, ſix Pounders, Swivel Guns, ſix, four and three Pound round and double headed Shot, Swivel ditto, Muſket Ball, Muſquetoons, Muſkets, whole ſtocked ditto, with Bayonets, half ſtocked fowling pieces, with Bayonets, and Piſtols. Alſo,*

Bales of blue and green rugs, blankets in pairs, and pieces of ditto, ſcarlet broadcloth, ſaticloth, yard wide Britannias, brown linen, unbleached thread, ſcarlet yarn, mens and womens hoſe, girth webb, felt hats, ſallad oil in bottles and caſks, rope oil, ſewing and ſein twine, a ſein net, corks, copper ſauce-pans and kettles, tenant ſaws, awl-blades, gun ſcrews, a large quantity of mens ſhoes, long and ſhort pipes, crates of white and common yellow earthen-ware, and ſundry other articles.

For LONDONDERRY directly,

The SNOW
RECOVERY,
ROBERT STEVENSON
Commander;

Newly rebuilt, has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, WALTER SHEE, or ſaid Commander.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

THOMAS SMITH,

At his Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, and next Door to the Ferry,

AN Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

To be ſold by

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet,

A VARIETY of European and Eaſt-India Goods, Hats ready prepared for Wig makers. Alſo Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Melaſſes, Sugars, Indigo, Coffee, Madeira, Teneriffe and Fyal Wines, Rice, &c.

N. B. He continues his Vendue as uſual.

To be SOLD,

BY Way of publick Vendue, by the Subſcribers, on the 27th Day of November inſt. on or near the Premiſes, three Tracts of Land, the Property of Iſaac Vanmeter, late of the South Branch of Potowmack, deceaſed, ſituate, lying and being in the County of Salem, in the Province of Weſt New-Jerſey, viz. A Plantation in Pileſgrove Townſhip, in the County aforeſaid, containing 575 Acres, being the Place where the ſaid Vanmeter formerly lived, with a large bearing Orchard, Dwelling-houſe and Barn, 200 Acres of Plough Land cleared, about 70 Acres of Meadow, and a great deal more may be made, well watered and timbered, very natural to Graſs, and extraordinary good Wheat Land, very convenient to Market and Merchant Mills. Alſo two Plantations, ſituated in Alloway's Creek Neck, in the County aforeſaid, one containing 500 Acres, more or leſs, with a Dwelling houſe, Barn, about 60 Acres of Plough Land cleared, about 200 Acres of Marſh, the Remainder well timbered Upland, being a very fine Place for Stock. The other is an Iſland, lying in the Marſh, a ſmall Diſtance from the River Delaware, containing 150 Acres, about 60 of which is good Plough Land, well timbered, and the Remainder good Marſh. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to view the ſame, may apply to John Richman, in Pileſgrove, where they may be more fully informed. Attendance will be given on the Premiſes, and the Conditions made known at the Time aforeſaid, by HENRY VANMETER, junior, and GARRET VANMETER, Executors. †

ALL Perſons, who have any Demands on the Governor, are deſired to ſend in their Bills without Delay.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1758.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wedneſday the 29th Day of November next, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Rudolph Bonner, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, a convenient and commodious Dwelling-houſe and fine Improvements, with 260 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, a fine young Orchard, of the moſt curious Fruit, ſituate in the Townſhip of Providence, near Skippack, and Schuylkill, late the Eſtate of Doctor John Deimer, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in Execution, by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

DESERTED from his Majeſty's 17th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Brigadier General JOHN FORBES, now quartered at Philadelphia,

October 30, 1758. Thomas Shortale, private Soldier in Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris's Company, aged about 20 Years, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, fair Complexion, round ſmooth Face, light brown Hair, has a Stoop in his Shoulders, born in Kilkenny, in Ireland, by Trade a Barber, went off in his Regimentals.

November 4, 1758. George Edwards, private Soldier in Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris's Company, aged about 35 Years, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, round Face, black Hair, very round Shoulder'd, Short necked, born at the Town of Stafford, in England, a labouring Man, went off in a blue Jacket, Regimental Breeches, and the Brim of his Hat cut very narrow.

November 6, 1758. Uriah Brooks, private Soldier in Captain John Vaughan's Company, aged about 26 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, pitted with the Small-pox, dark brown Hair, ſhort necked, born at Reading, in England, a labouring Man, went off with his Firelock, Steel mounted, and his Regimental Coat, cut ſhort in the Skirts, and the Brim of his Hat cut very narrow.

Whoever ſecures any of the ſaid Deſerters, and confines them in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and gives Notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the ſaid Regiment, at Philadelphia, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Sterling reward for each of them; and whoever ſhall be detected in harbouring or concealing any of the ſaid Deſerters, will be proſecuted according to Law. ⊕

LATELY imported by JAMES WALLACE, and to be ſold at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the Corner of Market ſtreet, choice old White Wine in Quarter Caſks, at Eight Pounds Ten Shillings per Caſk. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

November 30, 1758. NUMB. 1562.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the AUTHOR *of the Account of the College and Academy of* Philadelphia, *publiſhed in the* American Magazine *for* October, 1758.

SIR,

I WAS very much ſurprized and concerned to ſee the Account you have been pleaſed to give of my electrical Diſcoveries, in Page 639 of the *American Magazine*. If you did it with a View to procure me Eſteem in the Learned World, I ſhould have been abundantly more obliged to you, had it been done, ſo as to have no Tendency to depreciate the Merit of the ingenious and worthy Mr. *Franklin*, in the many curious and juſtly celebrated Diſcoveries he has made in Electricity. Had you ſaid that, being honoured with Mr. *Franklin*'s Intimacy, I was often with him when he was making Experiments, and that new Diſcoveries were ſometimes made when we were together, and at other Times ſome were made by myſelf at Home, and communicated to Mr. *Franklin*, this would have been really true, though it is what I never deſired to have publiſhed. But to ſay, "That I am the Author of a *conſiderable* Part of thoſe Diſcoveries in Electricity, publiſhed by Mr. *Franklin*;" the Expreſſion, from whomſoever you might have the Intelligence, appears too ſtrong; it may be underſtood to comprehend *more* than is ſtrictly true, and therefore I thought myſelf obliged to take this public Notice of it. If you will pleaſe, Sir, to examine what Mr. *Franklin* has publiſhed on Electricity, I think you will no where find that he appropriates to himſelf the Honour of any one Diſcovery; but is ſo complaiſant to his electrical Friends, as always to ſay, in the plural Number, *we* have found out, or, *we* diſcovered, *&c.* As to his *not being careful to diſtinguiſh between the particular Diſcoveries of each*; this perhaps was not always practicable; it being ſometimes impoſſible to recollect in whoſe Breaſt the Thought firſt took Riſe, that led to a Series of Experiments, which at length iſſued in ſome unexpected important Diſcovery. But had it been always practicable to diſtinguiſh between the particular Diſcoveries of each, it was altogether unneceſſary; as, I believe, none of Mr. *Franklin*'s electrical Friends had the leaſt Thought of ever appearing as Competitors for any of the Honours that they have beheld, with Pleaſure, beſtowed on him, and to which he had an undoubted Right, preferable to the united Merit of all the Electricians in *America*, and, perhaps, in all the World.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

EBENEZER KINNERSLEY.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IT is with Surprize and Concern, I hear, that in ſeveral Counties, a ſufficient Number of Gentlemen have not, according to the Notices of the Lords Lieutenants, appeared or given in their Names to ſerve as Officers in the Militia, and therefore, that all further Proceedings thereon are, in ſuch Counties, to be poſtponed to another Year. Now, ſuch Deficiency muſt, one would think, proceed from a real Want of a ſufficient Number of Gentlemen, properly qualified in ſuch Counties; for ſurely it cannot be ſuppoſed, that any Gentlemen would decline a Service ſo honourable, a Service ſo abſolutely neceſſary for their own Security, as well as general Welfare of the Nation.

Of all the Acts of Parliament, that have been paſſed in my Memory, I proteſt to you, Sir, I do not know any one of ſo much Importance to the Subject, as this for better training the Militia; other Acts may have been paſſed for ſupporting their Rights and Liberties, but this puts it into their own Power to preſerve them: There is a wide Difference between Laws, and a Power of inforcing them; for what are Laws when oppoſed to Force? The Laws, indeed, give us a Right to our Lands and Liberties; but is Right a Match for Power? No Laws can give Subjects a full Security of their Rights, if they are deſtitute of the Power of maintaining them; and what Subjects, in their Senſes, would refuſe ſuch Power, when it is offered them? Certainly, no Subjects would decline accepting a Power to preſerve their Rights and Freedom, but ſuch as are loſt to all Senſe of Liberty, and ripe for Slavery.

The Hiſtories of all Nations inform us, that no People upon Earth ever preſerved their Rights and Liberties for any Length of Time, who, neglecting a Militia, truſted them only to a Mercenary Army. Machiavel ſays, 'That 'every free State muſt inevitably be ſubverted, whoſe 'Military Powers are not compoſed of the Parts that conſtitute the Civil:' And a worthy Countryman of ours, ſpeaking on that Head, ſays, 'That a Militia is not only 'expedient, but neceſſary to our continuing a *Free People*. 'All ſenſible Politicians muſt allow that Power and Force 'are convertible Terms; and though it be true, that 'there is a Difference, and a wide Difference, between 'Force and Right, yet Right cannot long ſubſiſt unſupported by Force. All the Free Governments, that have 'hitherto made a Figure in the World, have been maintained in Poſſeſſion of ſuch Freedom by Militias; and 'whenever they have been deprived of this Kind of Force, 'by adopting a Standing Army in Lieu of it, their Li- 'berties have ſoon departed from them.'

But beſides the Inſecurity of our Liberties from a large Standing Army, can we ſay our Properties are ſafe with them? Are our Laws ſuch Locks as Swords and Bayonets cannot break? Have Standing Armies always been kept in Awe by Acts of Parliament? Let us remember what a Standing Army did in Cromwell's Days, and reflect, that what hath been, may be again. The immenſe Wealth of this Nation is certainly too great a Truſt, too great a Temptation for any Soldiery, let them be ever ſo honeſt or ſelf-denying; and if we were to judge of ours by what we often ſee in the Seſſions Papers, they would not make the beſt of Bankers.

Indeed, for Men of Property to refuſe the Uſe and Exerciſe of Arms, and truſt their Riches to a Mercenary Army, is like a private Man's refuſing to keep the Keys of his own Treaſure, and truſting them in the Hands of ſuch a Perſon, as he could not, ſhould he rob him, call to an Account: And who would not call ſuch a Man a Fool?

A noble and ingenious Author, ſpeaking of a Militia, ſays, 'The Gentry, as well as inferior People, by engag- 'ing in it, may render the Diſpoſition of the Nation more 'martial and virtuous; which, without warlike Exerciſes, 'and other Incitements to Military Ardour in our Youth, 'may, in Time, ſink us into the Effeminacy of the 'Chineſe; and this Infection may even ſpread to the Army itſelf. Cowardice and Puſillanimity will be creeping 'upon us; our Nobility and Gentry will degenerate into 'Gameſters and Sharpers: This Corruption of Manners 'will ſlide from one to another, till we are become uni- 'verſally deſpicable; the Conſequence and Effect of the 'prevailing Notion, that our Army is ſolely to be relied 'upon, and that our Defence is nobody's Buſineſs, who 'is not paid for it.'

That there is an abſolue Neceſſity we ſhould have a ſufficient Military Force to defend us at Home, and, in Time of War, to annoy the Enemy Abroad, and that our preſent Force is not ſufficient for both thoſe Ends, is acknowledged on all Hands. Now, there are but three Ways by which ſuch Deficiency can be ſupplied: Firſt, by a regular Army of Mercenaries: Secondly, by hiring Auxiliaries: And, Thirdly, by a Militia. An Army of Mercenaries, ſufficient to defend us at Home, and annoy the Enemy Abroad, we are not, was the Danger of our Liberties therefrom out of the Queſtion, able to maintain; the hiring Auxiliaries would be attended with equal Expence, and yet leſs to be depended upon: So that there is no other Way of anſwering thoſe Purpoſes effectually but by a well diſciplined Militia. A Militia compoſed of Perſons of Property, and whoſe Intereſt is involved in that of their Country, would be fully ſufficient to defend us at Home, while our Regular Forces might be employed againſt the Enemy Abroad. That a Militia ſo compoſed, would be a Force more to be depended upon, againſt any Invaſion, than any Mercenary Army whatever, ſeems to me certain: For ſurely Men, who fight for their Eſtates and Fortunes, *et pro Aris et Focis*, have a much greater Inducement to venture their Lives, and behave with Bravery, than thoſe who fight only for Pay: And that ſuch a Militia would be the beſt Security for our Rights and Liberties, is paſt all Diſpute.

Since then the Security of our Lives and Properties, the Preſervation of our Rights and Liberties, the Honour and Safety of the Crown and Subject, all unite in calling for a well-regulated Militia, every Gentleman would, one ſhould think, ſtrive to promote it to the utmoſt of his Power, and deem it an Honour to have a Command therein.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

From the MONITOR. [*Auguſt* 26.

THE Effects of the Loſs of Cape-Breton will be ſeverely felt by the French; its Conqueſt is big with the greateſt Advantages to the Britiſh Crown.

By this Event France is deprived of the Key to her North American Trade, and of the Means to inſult and encroach upon our Settlements; and is diſabled from ever carrying into Execution the Project of conquering, or at leaſt of confining our Colonies within ſuch narrow Bounds, as ſhould cut them off from all Commerce and Traffick with the Indians. By this, her Fiſh Trade, the Nurſery of the French Navy, and a lucrative Branch in their Merchandize, is entirely knocked up, and all their Expectations from the Furs, &c. brought down the River St. Lawrence, as far back almoſt as Hudſon's Bay, are made abortive. And by this not only the Peace of our Plantations muſt be eſtabliſhed, but the Deſtruction it has made in their Navy, cannot fail of adding great Influence towards forcing the French Miniſtry to accept of ſuch Terms as may prevent thoſe frequent Effuſions of Blood and Treaſure, which has of late Years been occaſioned by diverting the natural Strength and Method of making War, from the Sea and our Fleets, to numerous and mercenary Armies by Land.

The Conqueſt of Cape-Breton has not only defeated the grand Deſigns of our Enemies againſt our Trade and Plantations, but cruſhed them ſo effectually, that they never more will be able to make Head in thoſe Parts againſt our Intereſt. This will ſecure and extend our Fiſh Trade, and improve our Navigation to all the Southern Provinces of Europe, whoſe Markets were hitherto ſerved with Balaſſo by the French Bankers. This will deter and prevent them from attempting their intended Encroachments upon our North-weſt Trade, and by confining the Fur Trade to Britiſh Bottoms, it will reſtore to this Iſland the valuable Manufacture of Hats, which has been, ſince the Treaty of Utrecht, ſo induſtriouſly improved by the French, under the Protection of their Power upon Cape-Breton, that they are already able to underſel us in all Foreign Markets. This will put an End to the Diſputes about the Limitations of the Province of Nova-Scotia, and deliver the other Colonies as far as Cape-Florida from the continual Apprehenſions of Inſults and Hoſtilities from that Dunkirk of North-America. And here the largeſt Ships in the Britiſh Navy may ride with Safety, if required in thoſe Seas, and our Merchants will always find a ſecure Harbour in Time of Diſtreſs.

Theſe are ſome of the infinite Advantages acquired by the Surrender of Cape-Breton; and ſufficient to diſplay the Superiority of this Victory, gained by a rational Appointment of our Strength againſt the Territories of the Enemy; and to ſhew that our Succeſs, and the Defeat of our Enemies, do not depend on a prodigal Profuſion of our Money in Marches and Counter Marches, or in Sieges and expenſive Armies, to find them Employment in Germany; but upon ſuch Meaſures only as our Armies, in Conjunction with our Fleets, can execute. Where our Land Forces are covered by a powerful Squadron, neither Batteries, Forts, nor Caſtles can reſiſt their Force; and the moſt numerous and beſt diſciplined Armies will never be able to prevent their Operations. A War thus ſupported by a Nation, that is Sovereign of the Seas, is not encumbered with Garriſons, nor expoſed to the Fatigues of long and intemperate Campaigns. By this we riſque no Magazines, cannot be forced to a Battle upon diſadvantageous Terms, and never want a ſecure Retreat.

A Miniſtry that propoſes theſe Ends to their Meaſures, will always maintain their Power, and be a Credit to their Country, a Terror to their Enemies, and the Darlings of the People. Under them the royal Diadem will ſhine with a proper Luſtre; and the national Intereſt will triumph over every other Conſideration.

St. John's, Antigua, October 14.

Yeſterday the Pettiaugre privateer Fly, William Leſly commander, brought in a ſloop with 96 hogſheads of ſugar, and about 150 bags of coffee aboard, which ſhe took near the Granades.---A few days ago Capt. Leſly, Capt. Stevens, and ſeveral other privateers belonging to this place, ſurrounded a French frigate, which was going into St. Euſtatia as convoy to a fleet of pretended Dutchmen, and venturing a little too near the frigate before they could diſcover what ſhe was, the Fly received two nine pound ſhots amongſt her upper works, and ſome of the other privateers were ſtruck by ſhots from the frigate, but none of them were taken or much hurt; his Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol was at St. Kitt's about the ſame time, and had intelligence of the frigate, ſo that we hope ſoon to ſee her here.

October 21. Laſt Wedneſday evening the letter of Marque ſhip Fonthill, of 16 iron guns, and 40 men, Matthias Kitchen commander, brought in the Junon, a French brigantine privateer of 12 guns, and 72 men, Monſ. Gaudin commander, which he took about 30 leagues N. E. from Barbados. The Fonthill was on her paſſage from Gibraltar for Jamaica, and on the day the brig was taken, fell in with a large privateer ſloop of 14 guns, and upwards of 100 men, which once or twice ventured pretty near the Fonthill, but from her warlike appearance durſt not make an attack: In the evening the Brig bore down, and after viewing the Fonthill ſtood away again, but capt. Kitchen preſently got along ſide her, and declaring his ſhip to be a man of war, the privateer ſtruck without any reſiſtance.

Yeſterday the Antigallican privateer belonging to this place, John Wincheſter commander, brought in a large prize ſchooner.

Yeſterday a very ſmart engagement was ſeen off Willoughby bay, ſuppoſed to be between his majeſty's ſhip Amazon and the Antigua ſloop, and a French frigate. Towards the evening the ſhip and ſloop purſued the frigate, but we dont yet know the event.

October 25. On Monday laſt his majeſty's ſhip Amazon and ſloop Antigua brought in a prize ſnow, with two hundred and fifty bags of coffee, and 150 hogſheads of ſugar, and ſome other things aboard. She was taken to the Northward of Barbuda, on her paſſage from St. Domingo to St. Euſtatia.

The privateers Lyon and Juno, belonging to this place, have taken a brigantine, loaded with ſugar and melaſſes, and carried her into St. Kitts.

November 1. On Thurſday laſt His Majeſty's ſhip Woolwich, Capt. Parker, carried into St. Chriſtopher's a French prize ſhip, which he took in the Lat. of 19. bound from Canada to Cape Francois.

The Antigallican privateer, belonging to this place, Capt. Wincheſter, has brought in a ſloop, loaded with proviſions, bound to Martinico.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold at the New-Printing-Office (Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held at *Eaſton*, in *October*, 1758, with the Chief SACHEMS and WARRIORS of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, *Senecas*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Tuteloes*, *Skaniadaradigronos*, conſiſting of the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, who now make one Nation; *Chugnuts*, *Delawares*, *Unamies*, *Mahickanders*, or *Mohickons*; *Miniſinks*, and *Wapingers*, or *Pumptons*.

LONDON.

The following is a Copy of the Memorial which the Princeſs Governante preſented to the States-General, relating to the propoſed Augmentation of their Land Forces.

High and Mighty Lords,

" My Quality, my Duty, and my Inclination lead me to make the following Repreſentation to your High Mightineſſes: I had the Honour to repreſent to you when the War began to be kindled between France and England, about the Limits of their Territories in America, that this War would undoubtedly be tranſferred from that Part of the World to Europe, and that Prudence required that an Augmentation ſhould be made in the Land Forces of the State, in order to reinforce the Garriſons of the Frontier Towns, and cover the Territories of the Republic from Invaſion.

" I farther foreſaw that Europe being made the Theatre of War, ſeveral Camps would be formed in Flanders, on the Banks of the Rhine, and in the Dutchy of Cleves. The Event having ſhewn the Juſtneſs of thoſe Conjectures, I again inſiſted on the Neceſſity of making this Augmentation, that the Republic might be in a Condition to cauſe her Neutrality to be reſpected, and to prevent her Territories from being made the Seat of War.

" The Provinces of Guelders and Overyſſel, frightened at the Danger with which thoſe Provinces are threatned by the Proximity of two formidable Armies, have reſolved to demand that the Affair of the Augmentation of the Republic's Forces may be taken into ſerious Conſideration by the other Provinces, and have requeſted me to join my Solicitations to theirs, that this Augmentation may take Place; which I do the more readily, as I am equally ſenſible with them of the Extent of the Danger that threatens the Republic, eſpecially ſince the Hanoverian Army croſſed the Rhine. This Augmentation is the more neceſſary, as it behoves the State to be able to hinder either Army from retiring into the Territories of the State, if it ſhould be defeated; for in that Caſe the Conqueror, being authoriſed to purſue his Enemy wherever he can find him, would bring the War into the Heart of our Country. None of the Powers at War could be offended at the efficacious Meaſures taken by the Republic to cauſe her Neutrality to be reſpected; and to hinder her Territories from being made the Theatre of War. The good Faith of the Dutch is well known, and from the Aſſurances already given, thoſe Powers will reſt ſatisfied that the Dutch had no bad Intention, and that their Deſign is not to take Part in the preſent Troubles, but wholly to keep the War at a Diſtance, and to prevent their Country from being the Seat thereof.

" Agreeable therefore to the Requeſt of the Provinces of Guelders and Overyſſel, I join my Solicitation to theirs, that your High Mightineſſes would take this Affair into ſerious Conſideration, and that in Regard to the Criſis in which the Republic is at preſent, this Augmentation may take Place.

" I conclude theſe Repreſentations with praying to the God of all Underſtanding to preſide in your Deliberations, and that he would inſpire you with vigorous Reſolutions, proportioned to the Dangers that threaten the State, and conformable to my Deſires and Wiſhes."

The following is a Tranſlation of the famous Memorial preſented to the States-General by two hundred and ſixty-nine Merchants; which is kept very ſecret in Holland.

" We the underſigned Merchants, Inſurers, and others, concerned in the Commerce and Navigation of the State, moſt humbly repreſent, That the Violences and unjuſt Depredations, committed by Engliſh Men of War and Privateers, on the Veſſels and Effects of the Subjects of the State, are not only continued, but daily multiplied; and Cruelty and Exceſſes carried to ſuch a Height, that the Petitioners are forced to implore the Aſſiſtance of your High Mightineſſes, that the Commerce and Navigation of the Republic, which are the two Sinews of the State, may ſuffer no Interruption, and be protected in the moſt efficacious Manner, in order that the Being of the State may be preſerved, and that it may be kept from complete and final Ruin.

" The Petitioners ſhall not inſert here a long Recital of their Ships that have been illegally ſtopped and ſeized, nor of the Piracies and Violences that have been committed for a conſiderable Space of Time, on the Subjects of the Republic; nor of the Acts of Inhumanity with which they were often attended, even ſo far, that leſs Cruelty might have been expected from a declared Enemy, than they have ſuffered from the Subjects of a Power with whom the State is connected by the moſt ſolemn Treaties of Friendſhip. The whole is public and notorious.

" Nor will the Petitioners enlarge on the Inſults offered to the Dutch Flag, in Contempt of your High Mightineſſes, the natural Protectors of the Subjects of the Republic. Theſe Facts are known to your High Mightineſſes.

" But the Petitioners beg Leave to repreſent, with all the due Submiſſion, that they cannot forbear to lay their juſt Complaints before your High Mightineſſes, who are the Protectors of their Perſons, their Eſtates, their Commerce, and Navigation; and to lay before you the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of putting a Stop, as ſoon as poſſible, to thoſe Depredations and Violences. The Petitioners offer to contribute each his Contingent, and to arm, at their own Charge, for the Support and Protection of their Commerce and Navigation.

" The Petitioners flatter themſelves that their Toils, and the Riſk to which their Effects are expoſed on the Seas, will have their proper Influence on the general Body of the State; ſince the Traders of this Country, finding themſelves left to the Diſcretion of a Part of that Nation with whom the State is moſt intimately connected, thouſands of Tradeſmen and others, who are connected with Merchants that have hitherto carried on a flouriſhing Trade, will be reduced to Diſtreſs and Poverty; thoſe Connections ceaſing by the Extinction of the Eſtates of Merchants, who have always approved themſelves faithful to their Country, theſe will be forced to abandon it, to their great Regret, and ſeek Shelter and Protection elſewhere; which will give a mortal Blow to the principal Members of the State.

" For theſe juſt Cauſes, the Petitioners have Recourſe to your High Mightineſſes, moſt humbly imploring you, both in their own Names, and in the Name of a Multitude of unhappy People, who are on the Point of being ſtript of all their Effects, of ſinking into the utmoſt Diſtreſs, and being reduced to Beggary, that it may pleaſe your High Mightineſſes to grant to Commerce and Navigation, ſuch ſpeedy, vigorous, and effectual Protection, that the faithful Subjects of this free State may enjoy their Poſſeſſions in full Security. And your Petitioners, &c."

Port-Royal, in Jamaica, October 6. Arrived from a cruize, his majeſty's ſhip Seaford, Capt. Faulkner, likewiſe a French Dutch ſloop, taken by the Mercury privateer, Capt. Connell.

BOSTON, November 20.

Capt. Sayward, who arrived at Portſmouth a few Days ago from the Weſt-Indies, informs, That on the 23d of Auguſt, when he was in Martineco, he ſaw 43 Sail of Merchantmen, which had drove aſhore in a violent Hurricane, moſt of which ſtove in Pieces, and are loſt.---That Proviſions were very plenty there; and that 13 Sail of Veſſels, from different Parts, had been taken, and carried in there, by the Privateers, within the Space of one Month.

Yeſterday the Privateer Ship King of Pruſſia, of 20 Carriage Guns, and 130 Men, Moſes Bennet, Eſq; Commander, ſailed on a Cruize againſt His Majeſty's Enemies.

Returned to this Place on Saturday Evening Capt. Hollowell, whom his Excellency Governor Pownall ſent to Halifax with Diſpatches that came from England in the Packet for his Excellency General Amherſt. We hear that the General got to Halifax on Tueſday, the 7th Inſtant, and Capt. Hollowell on the 9th; and that his Excellency may be expected every Day at this Place. We alſo hear he has made Choice of the Maſſachuſetts armed Sloop to return in, and that the Governor has ordered her to attend the General's Commands.

Laſt Saturday Evening arrived here His Majeſty's Ship Nightingale, Capt. Campbell, of 20 Guns, in 7 Days from Halifax: She is to proceed to New-York with ſuch Tranſports as belong there.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

Governor Bernard, of New-Jerſey, on the 21ſt Inſtant, iſſued a Proclamation, appointing Thurſday the 7th of December next, to be obſerved as a Day of publick Thankſgiving throughout that Province.

Tueſday laſt the Captains Dean and Crew arrived here from Monto Chriſto: They inform, that about the 28th of October laſt, the Royal Heſter Privateer, Capt. Dale, of 16 Guns, and 130 Men, belonging to this Port, fell in with three large French Ships, bound from Canada to the Cape, whom ſhe ſo warmly engaged as at length to be obliged to ſheer off, being greatly ſhattered in her upper Works, and conſiderably wounded between Wind and Water: She was in Sight, during the Engagement, of the Penguin Man of War, the Prince Ferdinand Privateer, Capt. Murray, and the Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Nicoll, both of this Place, who could not get to her Aſſiſtance. The next Day the King of Pruſſia Privateer, Captain Donaldſon, was obliged to engage them very ſmart for ſome Time, when he took two in Sight of the aforeſaid Veſſels, and the third ſtruck to Capt. Murray. The Penguin has carried them all to South-Carolina, to be condemned.

Since our laſt General Abercromby came to Town from Albany.

On Saturday the 11th Inſtant, the Snow Venture, of Rhode-Iſland, Capt. Hymers, arrived there from Madeira. In Lat. 31. Long. 65. a large French Privateer Sloop, mounted with 14 Guns, and manned with 89 Men, Monſ. La Forge, Commander, from Port-au-Prince, ordered him on board. After depriving him of his beſt Anchor and Cables, ſome Sails and Rigging, and the moſt valuable Part of his Cargoe, conſented to a Ranſom. This Privateer, before Capt. Hymers's Misfortune, was in Poſſeſſion of a Snow bound to Boſton, whoſe Cargoe conſiſted of Salt, which ſhe ſent to Port-au-Prince; likewiſe a Snow from Glaſgow, for South-Carolina, in Ballaſt, which was ranſomed.

Saturday laſt arrived here two Dutch Ships taken the 29th of October laſt in Latitude 29, 11, North, and Long. 56, 18, Weſt, by the Privateer Brig Johnſon, Capt. Nicholas Horton, of this Place; The one is called the Sea Packet, Burthen about 430 Tons, 12 Guns; the other called the Dolphin, about 450 Tons, 22 Guns;---They ſay they came from Coracoa, and were bound to Amſterdam, but the Captors have Reaſon to aſſure they are European Veſſels, bound from the Cape to France; and that they are richly loaded with French Cargoes, conſiſting of Indigo, Sugar, &c.

Captain Horton in his Letter to his Owners ſays, 'That 'when his Officers went on board the Dolphin, they 'found every thing ready to engage, the Guns loaded, 'and primed, Matches lighted, &c. and he verily believes, 'if it had not been for the Briſkneſs of his Fire on them, 'they would have fought him.'

There arrived here the ſame Day another Dutch Veſſel taken alſo by Captain Horton, at the ſame Time, and which was one of the Company of the afore-mentioned two Dutchmen, is loaded with the like Commodities, and was bound from and to the ſame Ports with them. She is a Snow, called the Snally Loper; and it is reported that Mynheer ------, the Commander, on his Paſſage hither, by ſome Hocus Pocus Trick or other, transformed himſelf into a Frenchman; for, on Sunday the 19th Inſtant, the Prince Edward French Frigate, Monſieur Chateleau, hove in Sight, and obliged Mr. Bridges, the Engliſh Prize Maſter, to bring to, when Mynheer, no doubt with the uſual Sneering, lugged out his French Papers, and ſhewed them to Chateleau, who immediately removed Capt. Horton's Men on board the Frigate, and gave Klaas his Snow to proceed on his Voyage, which he endeavoured to do, but on the Day following Captain Troup, in the Sturdy Beggar, of this Place, came a-croſs him, ſeized him Neck and Heels, and ſent him in here.

On Monday the 20th Inſtant the Frigate took the Ship St. George, from Boſton, bound hither with Cloathing, &c. but ranſomed her for 200 l. Sterling. She alſo came up here on Saturday, and brought from on board the Frigate Mr. Bridges, Prize Maſter of the Snow juſt before mentioned, and ſeveral others of Capt. Horton's Men. This ſhip made the 23d Prize taken on this Coaſt, by Monſieur Chateleau:---The St. George ſpoke to the Sturdy Beggar, (who carries 20 Nine Pounders,) about 4 Hours after ſhe was ranſomed, and informed Capt. Troup, that the Frigate could not then be above 25 Leagues diſtant, ſuch a Courſe, when the Crew, conſiſting of near 200 ſtout reſolute Men, gave three hearty Cheers, and Troup crouded all the Sail he could in Queſt of her; and it is hoped he will come a-croſs her.

When the St. George left the Frigate there were nine Ranſomers on board her, and ſhe had not above 50 odd Hands, but is very deep, as ſhe loads herſelf out of the Prizes.

It is ſaid, that after Capt. Anderſon, of the St. George, had ſtruck his Colours to the Frigate, the latter fired into him, killed one Woman, and ſhot off the Arm of another.

The Sloop Oſwego, Captain Riven, belonging to this Port, was, on her Paſſage from South-Carolina to Briſtol, taken by a French Letter of Marque Ship, and ranſomed for 1000 l. Sterling.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Nov. 12.

------" On the 31ſt ult. Lieutenant Morris, of Major Rogers's Company, returned to Fort-Edward from a long Scout; his Party conſiſted of 9 Men beſides himſelf; when they were Way-laying oppoſite to Crown-Point, in plain View of the Fort, they ſaw two Boats coming along the Lake, in which were 36 Men; they ſuffered them to come within about 20 Yards of the Place where they lay, when they fired a Volley on them, upon which they all fell flat in the Boats, not returning a ſingle Gun; after our People had fired 7 or 8 Rounds a Piece on them, Lieutenant Morris and one of his Party ſtripp'd, in order to ſwim to the Boats, and bring them on Shore; but a Number of Boats ſetting off from the Fort in Purſuit of them, they quitted their Attempt, and made the beſt of their Way off. The Enemy purſued near a whole Day.

" The Day before the Forces quitted the Half-Way-Brook, Lieutenant Tute of the Rangers, and 7 Men, being a hunting about half Way from thence to the Lake, Tute and another Man being alone, about half a Mile from the Road, diſcovered about 20 Indians laying down in a Hollow, upon which they fired, whereupon the Indians fled, not daring to face them; they recovered one Gun and one Pack, and tracked them by their Blood 2 or 3 Miles, but could not come up with them."

From a Letter from a Gentleman in England to his Friend in Boſton, publiſhed in the Boſton Papers, we have extracted the following Particulars over and above thoſe that have already been publiſhed with Regard to the diſmantling of Cherbourg, by Commodore Howe; and the Victory gained over the Ruſſians, by the King of Pruſſia.

" That after they had blown up the Fortifications at Cherbourg, with the Ruins they filled the French Veſſels, and ſunk them in the Baſon and Harbour, ſo that the Sea making a free Paſſage in, would fill them with Sand, and the Harbour would thereby be entirely ruined for great Ships, which they had been 20 Years preparing for a ſecond Dunkirk.---'That the critical Situation the King 'of Pruſſia was in when he was obliged to quit the Poſſeſſion of Moravia, had greatly drawn [in Europe] the 'anxious attention of the Well-wiſhers to the PROTESTANT CAUSE;--[and indeed in America too, as we 'heard of it before he beat the Ruſſians] as the Deſign of 'the Popiſh Confederacy was at once to fall on him in 'Front and Flank, and they truſted that then was their 'Time to demoliſh him; as the Ruſſians, to ſecure this 'Event, had ſtrongly entrenched themſelves, tho' near 'double the King's Number, until their Armies, in 'the Flank, were properly advanced; but according to 'GOD's former Dealings with the King of Pruſſia, juſt 'as Rome and Hell were ready to cloſe their yawning Jaws, 'and at once to cruſh the PROTESTANT CAUSE, GOD 'again appears! And when he does appear, his Enemies 'ſhall be ſcattered before the Wind:-----Thus it was.--- 'For before the Deſign was ripe, the King of Pruſſia attacks the Ruſſians in their Intrenchments, and after a 'whole Day's Engagement, gained a compleat Victory, 'by obliging them to retreat, and he kept the Field:---- 'But behold! the Affair was not over, as the Ruſſians 'formed themſelves into a hollow Square the next Morning, and attempted to rally; but the King attacked, and 'effectually routed them. When they were broke, his 'Pruſſian Majeſty paus'd about a Minute, and then ſaid, 'He did not know what Buſineſs they had in that 'Country; which his Officers took as a Hint to give 'no Quarter, and immediately fell on like Madmen, 'making a prodigious Slaughter: A ſurpriſing Turn 'in Providence, that he ſhould ſo opportunely have 'overthrown his Enemy's Snare!----------I am informed 'this Day, That by the Convention between Ruſſia and 'France it was ſtipulated, that beſides the Subſidies 'the French were to allow the Ruſſians Five Pounds Ster'ling for every Man killed in the Expedition: Judge then 'how this muſt affect the French Finances, to have Three 'Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling to pay on this Oc'caſion. We may ſay again, What has GOD wrought 'to the Diſadvantage of our Enemies!"

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.

Since our laſt we have had ſeveral imperfect Accounts of a Skirmiſh between a Party of our Army, and another of the French, near Loyalhanning, from which the beſt Account we can at preſent give, is as follows, viz.

" That on the 12th Inſtant, Colonel Waſhington being out with a ſcouting Party, fell in with a Number of the Enemy, about three Miles from our Camp, whom he attacked, killed one, took three Priſoners, an Indian Man and Woman, and one Johnſon, an Engliſhman (who, it is ſaid, was carried off by the Indians ſome time ago from Lancaſter County) and obliged the reſt to fly: That on hearing the Firing at Loyalhanning, Colonel Mercer, with a Party of Virginians, was ſent out to the Aſſiſtance of Colonel Waſhington, who, coming in Sight of our People in the Duſk of the Evening, and ſeeing them about a Fire the Enemy had been drove from, and the two Indians with them, imagined them to be French; and Colonel Waſhington being under the ſame Miſtake, unhappily a few Shot were exchanged, by which a Lieutenant, and thirteen or fourteen Virginians, were killed: That Johnſon being examined, was told, he had forfeited his Life by being found in Arms againſt his King and Country; and the only Way left to ſave it, and make Attonement, was, to give as full an Information of the Condition of Fort Duqueſne, and of the Enemy, as he could; which being found to be true, his Life ſhould be ſpared, and in caſe of Succeſs he ſhould be well rewarded; but that if he ſhould give any falſe Intelligence, or not ſo full as he had it in his Power then to do, he would certainly be put to Death in an extraordinary Manner: That upon this Threatening and Promiſe Johnſon ſaid, that the Canadians, who had been with Monſieur Vetri at Loyalhanning, were all gone home; that the Ohio Indians had alſo returned to their ſeveral Towns; that the Attempt made by Vetri at Loyalhanning, was only to make us apprehend their Strength at Fort Duqueſne to be very great, whereas they were really very weak there; and added, that our Army would certainly ſucceed: That the Indian Man being likewiſe ſeparately examined, his Relation, we are told, agreed with that of Johnſon's; and they both ſaid the French were very ſcarce of Proviſions, as well as weak in Men: That upon this Information, Colonel Armſtrong, with 1000 Men, and Part of the Train, was ordered to march the next Day, and the General deſigned to have followed the Day after, with the whole Army, but was neceſſarily detained till the 17th, when

☞ Doctor *COWDON*'s beſt ROUND *high-toaſted* SNUFF to be ſold by the Bottle at the *New-Printing-Office*.

he certainly marched, and we hope is now in Poſſeſſion of Fort Duqueſne."

We have the Pleaſure to inform our Readers, that the Sickneſs and Deſertion that was ſaid to be in the Army, is not near ſo great as has been repreſented: That the General marched from Loyalhanning 4300 effective Men, all well, and in good Spirits, beſides Indians, and left a ſtrong Garriſon there, and at Rays-Town, &c. And that there is the greateſt Harmony among the Troops, who, we hear, love their Officers, and obey them chearfully.

What ſeems to confirm the Truth of the Enemy being in Want of Proviſion is, that it is ſaid Vetri, and his People, on their Return from Loyalhanning, were obliged to kill and eat ſeveral of our Horſes, whoſe Skins and Bones were afterwards found by ſome of our Men.

On the 17th Inſtant M. Chateleau, on our Coaſt, took Captain Joyce, in a Snow, bound in here from Antigua, in Latitude 37. and ordered the Veſſel to Auguſtine. Capt. Joyce made the 26th Prize he has taken, having got a Rhode-Iſlander, and a Veſſel belonging to New-London, beſides the Ship for New-York, above mentioned, ſince he took Captain Gardner.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated November 2, 1758.

"The Deputies ſent home by our Friends at St. Euſtatia, to ſeek Redreſs from the Britiſh Court, for the Piracies (as they term them) our Privateers daily commit on them, are returned without effecting any thing, either at London or the Hague; and at this Time we ſeem to be at open War with that Place, which our Privateers in a Manner block up; and the Men of War, as well as Privateers, ſeize every Veſſel they find paſſing between that and the French Iſlands; all which, our Judge of Admiralty fails not to condemn, and, for any Thing we know to the contrary, his Sentences are approved of in England.

"A few Days ago a ſmall Engliſh Privateer appeared off St. Euſtatia, and was chaſed away by a French Letter of Marque then lying there; but preſently afterwards two other Engliſh Privateers appeared, on which the Letter of Marque went back, and brought out three or four more armed Sloops with her.---This was obſerved by one Capt. Lawrence, in a New-York Privateer, then there, who propoſed to follow the Frenchmen, but the Governor being informed of it, he ordered him to be impriſoned, and his Sails cut away.

"Governor Dewindt has alſo ſeized the Copy-book of Letters, and private Papers of a Merchant in this Iſland, who has been there two or three Months, and has ordered him to be impriſoned, if his Partner here does not ſend down all the Letters he has received from him on Oath.---This has been done on Suſpicion that he wrote Word when the Veſſels would be ready to ſail from St. Euſtatia, &c. And whenever the Effects of any one that has been concerned in a Privateer are found there, the Dutch make Repriſals, and ſeize them."

Captain Joy, from Jamaica, which he left the 26th of October, informs, that a Daniſh Sloop, from the French Iſlands, had been ſent in; alſo a ſmall French Privateer, by one of the Men of War.

Copy of a Letter from Fort Edward, Nov. 11, 1758.

"Late laſt Night Mr. Wolfe came here with a Flag of Truce, and an Exchange for Priſoners that were taken at Frontenac. There are 114 Perſons (including 25 Women) and 6 Officers, viz. Colonel Schuyler, Major Putman, Captain Martin, of the Train of Artillery, Mr. Shone, of the Inſkilling Regiment, and two of the Jerſey Officers, and Dr. Stukes. You never ſaw poor Creatures ſo happy as they are, praiſing their Deliverer BROADSTREET. They ſay, it was a moſt unlucky Thing that he did not go to Niagara, as there were only 15 Men at that Place, when he took Frontenac, they having ſent all their Men to reinforce Fort Duqueſne and Ticonderoga; and that they were in the greateſt Confuſion at Montreal, throwing up Trenches, &c. expecting the whole Engliſh Army there."

Arrived from this Port at Jamaica. The Captains Arthur, Wilſon, Blair, and Moncrieff. Captain Arthur was taken on his Paſſage, but retaken by the Spry Privateer. The Frenchman had taken out Part of his Flour.

At Antigua. Captains Cowan, Simpſon, and Gibſon.

At Halifax. Captains Hickey, Titcomb, and Bennet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Adventure, Tho. Stitcham, from N. Carolina.
---------King Arthur, Anthony Power, from St. Kitts.
---------Recovery, J. Lewis, Coffey, from Monto Chriſto.
---------Nancy, Aaron Newhale, from Boſton.
---------Unity, George Peckham, from Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, from Liverpool.
Brig Mulberry, Daniel Joy, from Jamaica.
Snow Salley, Thomas Whitlock, from Antigua.
Sloop Mary, William Savage, from Bermuda.
Brig King of Pruſſia, Charles Monk, from Halifax.
Schooner Samuel, Joſeph Wadleigh, from Salem.
Sloop Phœnix, Benjamin Horner, from Boſton.
Schooner Speedwell, Richard Seth, from North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Joſeph, Thomas Harvey, for Tortola.
---------William's Relief, William Place, for Barbados.
Schooner Nancy, Aaron Newhale, for Boſton.
Snow America, William Williamſon, for Jamaica.
Sloop Ready Money, William Whitter, for Barbados.
Ship Prince George, Archibald Gardner, for Newry and Briſtol.
------Fanny, Archibald Stewart, for Newry.
Brig Edward, John Brown, for Ditto.
Schooner Unity, George Peckham, for Rh. Iſland.
Sloop Dove, John Whitemarſh, for Boſton.
Ship Suſannah, Moſes Rankin, for Newry.

CLEARED.

Sloop Thomas, Nathaniel Lamſon, to New-York.
Snow Muggy, William Simpſon, to Antigua.
Sloop Saliſbury, Benjamin Batchelder, to Marblehead.
Schooner Lindo Packet, Alexander Young, to S. Carolina.
Ship Friendſhip, Daniel Rees, to Jamaica.
Schooner Gull, Charles Rider, to Boſton.
Sloop Swallow, Jacob Carpenter, to Rh. Iſland.
Schooner Polly, George Noarth, to South-Carolina.
Ship Jamaica Packet, Joſeph Arthur, to Jamaica.
------Blakeney, James Moore, to Londonderry.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.
------Charming Molly, Thomas Sterry, to Rhode-Iſland.
Ship Rainbow, Stephen Archbold, to Jamaica.
Brig Whitehill, William Greenway, to Ditto.
Schooner Seamans Adventure, T. Stitcham, to N. York.
Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, William Gibbons, to Antigua.
Snow Earl of Hillſbourgh, Robert Wilſon, to Sligo.

ALL *Perſons indebted to* FRANCIS RICHARDSON, *and whoſe Debts are due in common Courſe of Payment, are deſired to pay the ſame.* ¶

MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, DEEDS, and other INSTRUMENTS of WRITING, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, late Clerk to RICHARD PETERS, Eſq; Secretary of the Land-Office, at the Houſe that David Barnes lately kept Shop in, three Doors below the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet. Where the ſaid Robert Levers keeps a well ſorted Shop of Dry and Wet Goods, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for ready Money. Tbc.

TAKEN up in New-Caſtle by the Subſcriber, on the 15th of September laſt, two young Steers or Oxen; one black and white, with a white Face; the other a Brindle. The Owner, paying Charges, and proving his Property, may have them again, by applying to ROBERT FURNISS. †

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, living in Saliſbury, Kent County, on Delaware, A Griſt mill, with two Pair of Stones, and Boulting mills for Merchant's Work; together with eight Acres of Meadow, a ſmall Orchard, and about thirty Acres of Woodland, ſituate at Duck Creek about a Mile from the Landing, and in a good Country for Wheat. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to

Tbc. 3 Mo. ‡ SUSANNA HAMMANS.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, an Apprentice Boy, named Jacob Soland, about 16 Years old, has a full Face, brown Look, ſore Head, and thick Legs, by Trade a Taylor: Had on when he went away, a Beaver Hat, white Cap, Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, with Braſs Buttons, dark coloured Cloth Jacket, red under Jacket, and a check Jacket, two check Shirts, a Pair of grey Breeches, grey Stockings, and new ſhoes, with Braſs Buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charge, paid by

⊕ JOHN GRANDOM.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their Peril.

TO be ſold by ANTHONY DUCHE, Dyer, at the upper End of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, A large well bound Fuller's Preſs, the Pin is three Inches and three Quarters Diameter, and the Plate is three Feet five Inches long, and very ſmooth, with a Leaden Vatt, containing 64 Gallons, of pure Lead; alſo a Frame for framing all Sorts of Silks and Camblets. The ſaid Duche ſets up Ruptures, and makes the Truſſes for Men, Women and Children. ‖

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Jenkins, late of Upper Merion deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted, by ⊕ CATHERINE JENKINS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

LEFT at the Stable of the Subſcriber, living in Strawberry Alley, on the 22d Inſtant, a dark brown Horſe, with a ſhort ſwitch Tail, has no Brand nor Ear mark, about 14 Hands high, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to FRANCIS HOLTON. ⊕

ALL perſons indebted to Charles Loardan, are once more deſired to pay, otherwiſe the Subſcribers will be obliged to take other Meaſures; And all perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Loardan, muſt bring in their Accounts atteſted by the firſt Day of January next to Tench Francis, in order to receive their Dividends, otherwiſe they will be excluded. Tench Francis, John Bell, John Sayre, William Weſt, Joſeph Morris.

CAME to the Plantation of John Gilbert, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, A light grey Mare, about 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, neither Brand nor Ear mark, the Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have her again. ¶

Juſt imported from England, and to be ſold very cheap, for ready money or ſhort credit, by

PERSIFOR FRAZER,

At his ſtore, near the Tun Tavern, in Water-ſtreet,

BEARSKINS, naps, keſys, halfthick, checks of all widths, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linen, Engliſh, Iriſh and Dutch ozenbrigs, an aſſortment of felt hats, mens, womens and childrens woſted hoſe, mens cotton and thread ditto, ribbons, bindings, mohair and horſe hair buttons, playing cards, ink powder, mens and womens horſewhips, an aſſortment of cutlary ware, and hard ware, ſhot and lead, with many other articles, too tedious to inſert. T. b. c. t. f.

November 29, 1758.

TAken or Stolen laſt Week, out of a Meadow Paſture on Glouceſter Road, a black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, has a white Blaze and Snip in his Face his two hind Feet, and one of his fore Feet white, a rough Mane, and very ſhort ſwitch Tail, a blind Brand-mark on his near Buttock, and ſhod before, aged about nine Years, a natural Pacer; ſuppoſed to be in Company with a white Mare. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Twenty ſhillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by MICHAEL EGOLFF or JACOB DUCHE, in Front ſtreet Philadelphia. ⊕

To be LETT,

TWo convenient Stables, with Stalls for about eighteen Horſes, and for holding about ten Chairs, at the Corner of M'Combs's Alley, near Second ſtreet, a large Yard at the Back. For Terms, enquire of William Robinſon, at the Corner of ſaid Alley, in Second-ſtreet, or David Franks.

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his Store, almoſt oppoſite the Ferry houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet, for ready Money, or ſix Months Credit at fartheſt, an Aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, among which are the following, viz.

BLue, green and drab broadcloths, green, red and grey naps, bearſkins, plains, ſwanſkins, fearnoughts, forreſt cloths, blankets and rugs, red and ſtriped flannels, everlaſtings, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, ruſſels, calimancoes, venetian and corded poplins, ſilvereets, meſſinets, pruſſianets and croſs barred ſtuffs, mens, womens and childrens woſted and yarn hoſe, buttons and mohair, buckrams, ſewing ſilk, threads, ferrets, woſted bindings, ribbons and tapes, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Pomerania and princes linen, dowlas, garlix, Iriſh linens, ſingle and tandem ſileſias, tandem hollands, long lawns, clear lawns and cambricks, in pieces and patches, variety of check linens, ſtriped hollands, roll bed tick, ditto in bunts, linen handkerchiefs, callicoes, bandanoes, new romals, ſecterſoy and common ditto, China and Perſian taffeties, Hoſe's womens ſhoes, Weſton's ſnuff, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace and pepper, powder, ſhot, lead and flints, an aſſortment of cutlary ware, Engliſh ſail duck, &c. &c. &c. ¶

READy Money for clean LINEN RAGS, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 8th of this inſtant November, from Gabriel Vanhorn, of Middletown, Bucks County, a dark grey Mare, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, a natural Pacer, about 14 Hands high, five Years old, has a long Back, with a low Neck, and large Head and Ears, and whitiſh on the Withers, a ſwitch Tail, no ſhoes on, and has a diſcernable Mark of the Collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the Thief and Mare, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Mare alone Forty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GABRIEL VANHORN. ⊗

To be LETT or SOLD,

THE Dwelling-houſe, Brew-houſe, Stables, &c. ſituate in Sixth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, formerly in the Tenure of Maurice and Edmund Nihill, with all the Utenſils for carrying on the Brewing Buſineſs. Any Perſon inclining to rent or purchaſe the aforeſaid Buildings, may know the Terms, by applying to Peter Keen, or to Reynold Keen, at William Henderſon's, in Market-ſtreet, near the Indian King †

Philadelphia, November 16, 1758.

For NEWRY,

The Brigantine *MARY and SALLY, WILLIAM MOORE* Commander;

Great Part of her Cargoe ready, and will ſail in about 15 Days. She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROBINSON and REYNOLDS, or ſaid Commander on board, at Powell's Wharff. ⊬

To be SOLD by

LEWIS and MORTON,

At their Store, on Lloyd's Wharff, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, at the loweſt Rates, viz.

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Tea, Coffee, coarſe and fine Salt, Molaſſes, and Train Oil by the Barrel &c. &c.

Juſt imported from Europe, and to be ſold very cheap by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the third door above Market-ſtreet,

OZenbrigs, Ruſſia drillings, Raven's duck, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh dowlas, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, tandems, ſileſias, calicoes and chints, cotton hollands, long and clear lawns, camoricks, thickſets, pillows and jeans, lungee and bandanoes, mohair, muſlins, beſt ſcarff buttons, plated and double wath'd ditto, mens fine and coarſe thread and worſted ſtockings, Scots coloured and ſtitching threads, figured wiltons for mens coats, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, ſhirt buttons, an aſſortment of tapes, pot and fool's cap writing paper, ſcarlet, pink, blue, white and cloth coloured durants and tammies, rattinets, ſhaloons, wide and narrow blue camblets, Indian guns, and a few neat fowling pieces, FF and F gunpowder, bar lead, bird, pigeon, duck, turkey, and ſwan ſhot, ſilk faggathies, black, blue and green calimancoes, ell wd. perſians, 3 qr 7-8ths, yd. and yd. and 3 8ths cotton and linen checks, mens and boys caſtor and felt hats, red and blue ſtroud, red half nicks, red and ſtriped flannels, ſcarlet cloth, coating and naps, red and figured gartering, cotton laces, pins, ſewing ſilk, ſky blue ſattin, broad ſcarlet, blue and white bunting, 20, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 3d nails, an aſſortment of cutlary, gun-locks, mill ſaws, &c. &c. Tbc.

Juſt imported by the Captains Snead, Robinſon, and Williams, from London, and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

PURVIANCE & CALDWELL,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, right oppoſite to Mr. William Weſt's,

SCarlet, blue, brown, drab and ſnuff coloured broadcloths, plains and kerſeys, 7-8ths and 6-qr. wd. naps and frizes, 7-8ths and 6-qr. wd. bearſkins, Indian blanketing, roſe blankets, ſpotted rugs, red and white flannels, emboſſed ditto, emboſſed ſerges, blue, red and green halfthicks, variety of ſhaloons, calimancoe, tammies and durants, flowered ruſſels, double damaſks, cambletteens, ſingle and double cambiets, croſs barred ditto, variety of coarſe and fine woſted hoſe, mens and womens coarſe yarn ſtockings, fine ſtriped cotton caps, Kilmarnock and woſted ditto, ſcarlet, crimſon and green hair ſhaggs, womens ſcarlet, purple, black and cloth coloured cloaks, black velvet, ſatting, writing-paper, needles, pins, ſilk ferrits, perſians, black and ſtriped taffeties, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, Cumberland ditto, India chints patterns, variety of ribbons, ſilk ſtock ribbons laces, garters, ivory combs, ſewing ſilks, diſh buttons, Philadelphia pattern ditto, beſt ſcarf buttons, beſt baſket work'd ditto, ſilk and hair twiſt, ſilver watches, felt and caſtor hats, an aſſortment of pewter, London ſteel, gunpowder, bar lead and ſhot, linen and cotton checks, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; with a variety of other merchandize.

N. B. Bar iron, cannon balls and ſawmill ſaws to be ſold by ſaid Purviance and Caldwell. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, and Chippenham, from London, and in the Philadelphia, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

BENJAMIN FULLER,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge, next Door to Mr. Samuel Neave's, and oppoſite Meſſrs. Hughes and Jones,

OZENBRIGS, dowlas, yd. wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, 5-qr. and 9-8ths ſheeting, yd. wide, 7-8ths, and yd. and 3-8ths cotton checks, 3 qr. linen ditto, cotton hollands, fuſtians, thickſets, white and dy'd jeans, yd. wide demity, boys, youths and mens felt hats, 3-qr. and 7-8ths linen handkerchiefs, Titley's ſail cloth, No. 1 and 2, calicoes, printed cottons, dark ground chintz, tandem ſileſias, 7-eighths garlix, brown quadruples, princes linen, 3-qr. Ruſſia diaper, piſtol and long lawns, clear do. in pieces and patches, demi cambricks in pieces and patches, nankeens, muſlins of ſeveral kinds, taffeties, ſilk and cotton romal handkerchiefs, lungee and bandanoe ditto, mens, womens and boys thread and woſted hoſe, black, ſcarlet, buff and cloth coloured woſted patterns for breeches, ſilk caps, Scots threads, writing-paper, ink-powder, woſted damaſks, camblets, ſhaloons, a variety of garters, laces, threads and tapes, and a large aſſortment of cutlary, &c. &c.

N. B. The co-partnerſhip between Donaldſon and Fuller being expired, thoſe indebted are requeſted to diſcharge their balances; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid co-partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged. Tbcf.

WHereas the Partnerſhip lately ſubſiſting between Huſſey and Fitzgerald, of this City, Taylors, is expired, this is therefore to inform the Publick, that William Fitzgerald ſtill reſides in the ſame Houſe, next Door to Abraham Taylor, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, and continues to carry on the Taylors Buſineſs, and requeſts the Favour of the former Employers to continue their Kindneſs to him, which they may depend ſhall be performed with the utmoſt Fidelity and Diſpatch, by their moſt obedient Servant, ⊙ 3 Mo. WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

[For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS See thenext Page.]

Just imported, and to be SOLD by

HUGHES and JONES,

At their Store in *Water-ſtreet*, below *Walnut-ſtreet*,

BRoad cloths, kerſeys, tammies, ſhaloons, red flannels, cotton hollands, cotton velvets, thickſets, ruſſets, calimancoes, duroys, jeans, yd. wd. and 7-eighth Iriſh linens, 9-eighths ſheeting, calicoes, chints, paduaſoys, perſians, negligee handkerchiefs, ozenbrigs, felt hats, horn combs and ivory ditto, ſilk twiſt and buttons, a variety of linen and cotton checks, writing paper, braſs kettles, cutlary, &c. &c.

*** Alſo Train Oil, Bar Iron, Sugar, Melaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, and ſundry other Things as uſual. §

On the 21ſt of December next, will be expoſed to Sale by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee houſe, the Sale to begin at Four a Clock in the Evening,

FOurteen Lots of Ground, *belonging to the Pennſylvania Land Company of London, being ſo many Diviſions of a large Lot 396 Feet wide on the ſouth Side of Mulberry ſtreet, and extending from Sixth to Seventh ſtreets 306 Feet deep towards Market ſtreet; formerly ſurveyed to the Truſtees of ſaid Company, by Virtue of a Warrant from the late Proprietary William Penn, dated the 17th Day of Auguſt, 1699. Which fourteen Lots are to be laid out and ſold in the following Manner,*

3 *Lots, 50 Feet wide by 198 Feet deep on Sixth-ſtreet.*
7 *Ditto 50 Feet by 156 Feet on Mulberry ſtreet.*
1 *Ditto 46 Feet by 156 Feet on Ditto, being a middle Lot.*
3 *Ditto 50 Feet by 198 Feet on Seventh ſtreet.*
14 *Lots.*

The Purchaſers, on paying down one Half of the Conſideration Money, may have 6 Months Credit for the Remainder, paying Intereſt, and giving Security if required.

A Plan of the Whole may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, or at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, where the Title, and his Power to ſell, will be ſhewn to thoſe that are inclinable to purchaſe, by the ſaid Company's Agent, FRANCIS RAWLE. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 19th inſt. November, A Servant Man, named John Endleſs, an Engliſhman, ſpeaks broad, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, pretty luſty, brown Hair, ſwarthy Complexion, and wants moſt of his fore Teeth: Had on when he went away, A whitiſh coloured full trimmed Cloth Coat, blue Broad-cloth Breeches, with Shammy Lining, a Pair of green Ditto, a red Jacket, black ribbed Stockings, and a Pair of grey Ditto. He was inliſted laſt April in the Delaware Government Service, but got his Diſcharge. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall be paid Three Pounds as a Reward, by William Hay, at Chriſtine Ferry, New-Caſtle County. Tbc. 8 W. ¶

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Maryland.

For NEWBERN, in North-Carolina,

The Schooner SPEEDWELL,

RICHARD SEATLE, Maſter;

Will ſail in ten Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board at James's Wharff, who will agree on the loweſt Terms; or to Meſſieurs Yorke and Potts.

WHEREAS *William Meek, of Cæcil County, Huſband to Ann Meek, is about to tranſport himſelf to Ireland; and he the ſaid William Meek has falſely accuſed his ſaid Wife for eloping from him, by putting her in the publick Prints, theſe are therefore to forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels to carry off ſaid William Meek at their Peril until he gives Security for the Maintenance of his Wife and Children, not having left them any Thing to ſubſiſt on.* Francis Boyd, Robert Finley. §

To be SOLD by

JOSIAH SHARRALD,

At the Sign of the Gold headed Cane, in Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, next the Bridge, very cheap, for ready Money or ſhort Credit,

BEaſkin, naps, broad-cloths, ſhaloons, yd. and half-yd. poplins, calimancoes, camblets, Briſtol ſtuffs, Iriſh linens, ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen do. patterns for ſtocking breeches, mens and womens worſted hoſe, ſhort cloaks, buckram, caſtor and felt hats, a large aſſortment of hard ware, and ſundry other Things.

Likewiſeruſh bottom chairs, of all ſorts, canes, cartridge boxes, bowls, platters, hand pumps, trenchers, and all other ſorts of turners work.

N. B. Said Sharrald gives ready Money for ivory, or whales teeth.

To be SOLD,

A Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituated in Weſt Jerſey, near Salem Town, on one of the main Branches of Salem Creek, adjoining a Griſt Mill, known by the Name of Powell's or Maſons Mill, containing 240 Acres, or thereabouts, on which there are good Conveniencies for Meadow. Alſo a Tract of uncultivated Land, lying in Glouceſter County, about 16 Miles from the Sea, and binding for about two Miles on Little Egg-Harbour River, containing 1800 Acres, with ſome Cedar Swamp, and a good Stream for a Mill. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms of Sale, and ſee the Titles, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in Dover Town, Kent County, on Delaware.

JOHN VINING.

TAken up about the 30th of October, and now in the Cuſtody of John Hall, two Horſes, the one a grey, the other a roan; the grey Horſe is neither branded nor Ear-mark'd; the roan Horſe is branded GH on the near Shoulder and buttock; the grey Horſe paces. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Coſt, may have them again, by applying to ſaid Hall, living in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County.

N. B. They are both Waggon Horſes: The roan Horſe has got the Fiſtula. ¶

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subſcription, A Second Volume of the LAWS of the Province of *NEW-JERSEY*, by Order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIS Volume will begin where the Firſt Volume ended; and will contain all the Acts and Laws now in Force in the ſaid Province ſince that Time to the Time of publiſhing this Second Volume, with proper marginal Notes, and compleat Tables of all the Publick Acts now in Force, of all the Private Acts, and ſuch Acts as are Repealed, Expired, or Diſallowed by the Crown: Together with a proper Index, containing all the principal Matters in the Body of the Book.

The whole Work hath been carefully prepared, examined, and corrected by the Original Laws, by SAMUEL NEVILL, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court; and is now commited to the Preſs, under his Correction and Inſpection, by Order of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the following Price, to wit. Two-pence per Sheet, Proclamation Money, with reaſonable Allowance for the Binding. And this publick Method hath been approved and recommended by the Houſe for the more effectual Supplying the Publick with the ſaid Laws, which will ſoon be out of Print, and not afterwards to be obtained.

The PROPOSALS are, That Ten Shillings Proclamation Money, be paid at the Time of Subſcribing, and the Re-mainder on the Delivery of the Book. And thoſe Perſons who incline to be furniſhed with the ſaid Laws, are deſired to give in their Names, and to pay their firſt Subſcription Money to the following Perſons before the Firſt of Januarynext, when the Subſcriptions will be cloſed, and the Work put to Preſs, viz.

Middleſex County, John Wetherill and William Ouke, Eſquires, in New-Brunſwick; Thomas Bartow, Eſq; in Perth-Amboy; and Francis Braſier Eſq; at the Upper-Landing.

Monmouth County, Robert Lawrence and James Holmes Eſquires, in Upper Freehold; Mr. Thomas Leonard at Freehold Court-Houſe; Mr. John Wardell in Shrewſbury; and John Taylor, Eſq; in Middletown.

Eſſex County, Robert Ogden and Cornelius Hetfield, Eſquires; in Elizabeth-Town; and Uzal Ogden, Eſq; in Newark.

Somerſet County, Hendrick Fiſher and John Hoogland, Eſquires, and Benjamin Thompſon, Eſq; at Somerſet Court-Houſe.

Bergen County, George Vreland and Reneir Vangieſon, Eſquires, and David Provoſt, Eſq; at Hackinſack.

Burlington County, Hugh Hartſhorne and John Lawrence, Eſquires, in Burlington; Henry Paxſon Eſq; at Mount-Holly; Joſhua Biſpham, Eſq; at Mores-Town; and Mr. Thomas Douglaſs at Croſſwicks.

Glouceſter County, John Ladd and Samuel Clement, Eſquires, and Robert Friend Price, Eſq; at Haddonfield.

Salem County, William Hancock, Eſq; and John Budd, Eſq;

Cumberland County, Ebenezer Miller, Alexander Moore, and Ananias Seyrs, Eſquires.

Cape-May County, Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, Eſquires.

Hunterdon County, Joſeph Yard and Peter Middagh, Eſquires, and Abraham Cottnam and Moore Furman, Eſquires, in Trenton.

Morris County, Jacob Foord, Eſq;

Subſcriptions are alſo taken in by the Editor, SAMUEL NEVILL, Eſq; in Perth-Amboy; James Parker, the Printer of the Work in Woodbridge; Parker and Weyman in New-York; and by David Hall, Printer, in Philadelphia.

October 12, 1758. SAMUEL NEVILL.

☞ A Liſt of the SUBSCRIBERS NAMES will certainly be prefixed to this VOLUME, and given gratis.

N. B. Thoſe who have not got the Firſt Volume, may be ſupplied with both Volumes, by giving in their Names to any of the above Perſons.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raiſing 3000 Pieces of Eight for the Uſe of the COLLEGE, ACADEMY, and CHARITY-SCHOOLS of PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
3	of	500	are	1500
4	of	300	are	1200
6	of	200	are	1200
10	of	100	are	1000
15	of	75	are	1125
20	of	50	are	1000
30	of	40	are	1200
40	of	30	are	1200
60	of	20	are	1200
100	of	10	are	1000
900	of	8	are	7200
1189 Prizes.		First drawn,		50
3811 Blanks.		Laſt drawn,		51
The Ticket drawn next before the 1000,				25
The Ticket drawn next after the 1000,				25
The Ticket drawn next before the firſt 500,				12
The Ticket drawn next after the firſt 500,				12
5000 Tickets, at Four Pieces of Eight each,				20000

IN this Scheme the Blanks and Prizes are but as three to one nearly, which is favourable for the Adventurers. The large Number of middling Prizes is alſo an Advantage, and the Deduction is ſmaller than uſual, being only Fifteen per Cent.

The Drawing to begin punctually on the Firſt Day of February next, or ſooner, if ſooner full. The Prizes to be publiſhed in this Gazette, and the Prize-money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, the aforeſaid Deduction being firſt made.

Prize-money not demanded in ſix Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Inſtitution, and to be applied accordingly.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, viz. Meſſieurs William Allen, Richard Peters, Edward Shippen, junior, Samuel M'Call, junior, and Alexander Stedman; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath, that they will truly execute the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets are now ſelling by the ſaid Managers, at their reſpective Dwelling-houſes, and by Mr. William Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and David Hall, at the New-Printing-Office.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from England, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his ſtore in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, the following goods, viz.

GREEN and bohea tea, pepper, lead, ſhot, China paduaſoy, damaſk and taffeties, perſians, bandanoes, great variety of calicoes, Engliſh and India chints, ginghams, 6 qr. 5 qr. and yd. wd. muſlins, India demities, a large aſſortment of Iriſh linens, princes and pomerania linens, calimancoes, durants, tammies, tandems, white and brown buckrams, fine damaſk and diaper table-cloths, nankeens, garlix, huckabacks, blue linens, romals, cambricks in pieces and patches, plain and flowered lawns, ſhaloons, ſcarlet and red ſerges, red, white and ſtriped flannels, fine and coarſe broadcloths, kerſeys, ſtrouds, ſewing ſilks, colour'd threads, common and hard metal pewter, &c. &c. Tbctf.

TO be ſold by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 30th Inſtant, at Eleven o' Clock in the Forenoon, Four Cheſts of ſmall Spaniſh Silver, each Cheſt containing 2000 Ounces, to be put up in four Lots, a Cheſt in a Lot, and ſold by the Ounce to the higheſt Bidder, for Ready Current Money.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1758.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Anniverſary Meeting on Thurſday, the 30th Inſtant, at Six o' Clock in the Evening, at Mr. Munio's, in Water ſtreet.

§ JOHN GIBSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1758.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Attwood Shute, Eſq; deceaſed, either by Bond, Bill, Book Debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Adminiſtrators: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by the Subſcribers who are alone impowered to act.* ATTWOOD COWMAN, WILLIAM SHUTE, HENRY SHUTE, JOHN SHUTE, *Adminiſtrators.*

LEFT at the Houſe of *Jacob Huver, by one John Jones, in June laſt, and now in the Cuſtody of Samuel Martin, of Paxton, an old Hunting Saddle, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, is deſired to take it away.*

⊕ SAMUEL MARTIN.

CAME to Greenwich Point Ferry, *oppoſite Glouceſter, in Moyamenſing Townſhip, in May laſt, a ſmall red Milch Cow, with a white Face, about three Years old laſt Spring, and has a ſmall Bell on. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take her away.* RICHARD RENSHAW.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, *living in New-vidence Townſhip, near the Mouth of French Creek, on Schuylkill, laſt Month, a young black Mare, with a Star. Alſo a red and white Year old Heifer. The Owners are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay the Charges, and take them away.*

PATRICK GORDEN.

STRAYED *away from the Plantation of William Gilkiſon, in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, about the Middle of May laſt, a dark ſorrel Mare, with a light coloured Mane and Tail, and a large bright Star in her Forehead, about 14 Hands high, has one or two white Feet, a large Saddle Mark, thought to be branded* IB *in a Piece, can both pace and trot, and is about ſix Years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to ſaid Gilkiſon, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

ELIZABETH BLACKBURN.

For CORK directly,

The SHIP

FIRST OF AUGUST,

FERDINANDO BOWD

Maſter;

Will ſail in 15 Days, mounts ten Carriage Guns, and fitted with Cloſe Quarters. For Freight or Paſſage, treat with KEARNY and GILBERT, or ſaid COMMANDER, at Penroſe's Wharff.

To be ſold by

ROBINSON *and* REYNOLDS,

At their Store, on Powell's Wharff, below the Drawbridge, at the moſt reaſonable Rates,

WEſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar, Green and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Alliſpice, fine and coarſe Salt, Liſbon and Teneriefe Wines, Train-Oil, Mackrel, ſundry Sorts of Dye Stuffs, ſuch as Logwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, Indigo, Allom, and Copperas; Wool Hats, Iriſh Linens, Swee-Oil in Caſes Raiſins, Gunpowder, 3d 4d. 8. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails, and ſundry other Goods.

N. B. The Subſcriber having for ſome Time advertiſed thoſe indebted to him, by any Contract, whilſt he kept Shop in Weſt-Nottingham, Cheſter County, to make Payment, and little or no Regard having been paid thereto, ſuch who have neglected, may depend on being dealt with as the Law directs, without further Notice. JOSEPH REYNOLDS. ¶ 5 S. Tbctf.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt Nottingham, Cheſter County, on the 18th of September laſt, an Engliſh Servant Woman, named Ann Wilſon, about 35 Years of Age; ſhe has a down look, and a ſour Countenance, very much given to Scolding: Had on when ſhe went away, a linſey Bedgown, a coarſe Shift, a Pair of Leather heel'd Shoes, but no ſtockings. She had a black Hair Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Woman, and ſecures her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

§ WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

To be SOLD,

A *LIKELY young Negroe Girl, about fifteen Years of Age. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold extream cheap, for ready Money only, by

JOHN RELFE,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, near the Engliſh Church,

CHoice Teneriefe Wines by the Pipe, neat Fowling-Pieces, Rappee Snuff in Bottles; with a compleat Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1758.

THE Dwelling-houſe of John Strickland, in Southampton Townſhip, Bucks County, was broke open on the 11th Inſtant, at Night, and the following Goods ſtolen, viz. A Piece of blue Broadcloth, about 7 Yards, 30 Ells of Check Linen, about 50 Yards of Ozenbrigs, 10 Silk Handkerchiefs, one white Shirt, a Neckcloth, a ſpotted Silk Handkerchief, a Pound and a Half of Tea, about 7 Pounds of Loaf Sugar, a Piece of Gartering, four Pair of Yarn, and one Pair of Worſted Stockings, and four News Papers, with the Names they belonged to upon the Top of each Paper, viz. Thomas Edwards, Robert Parſons, Joſeph Addis, and Henry Krewſen. Whoever takes up and ſecures the Thief, or Thieves, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN STRICKLAND.

CAME to the Plantation of John Boyle, of Plumſted Townſhip, Bucks County, on the 10th of October laſt, a dark roan Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, about three or four Years old. Likewiſe a ſorrel Horſe, with a Ratch in his Face. The Owner coming and deſcribing their other Marks, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again.

§ HUGH BOYLE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.